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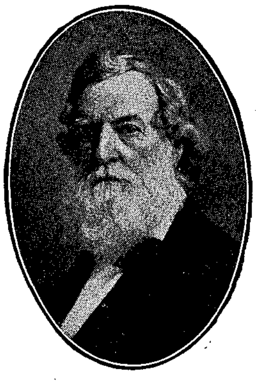

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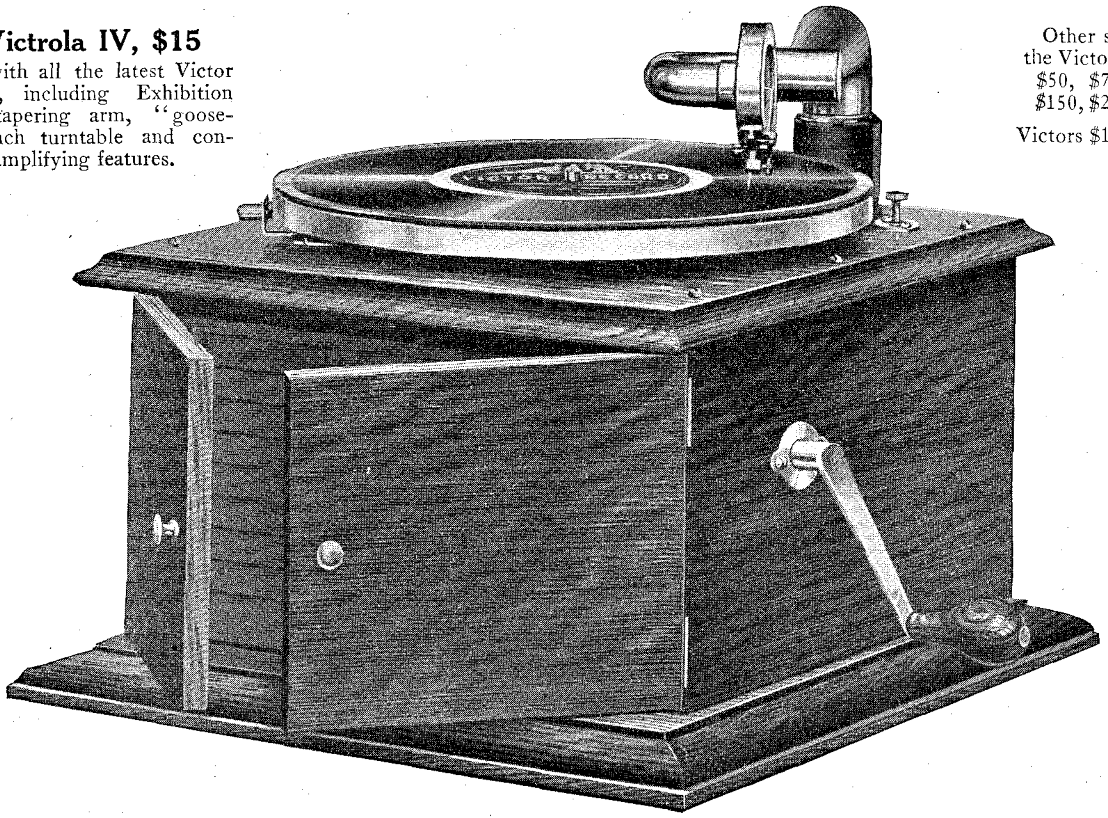

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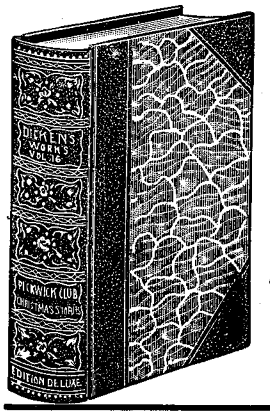

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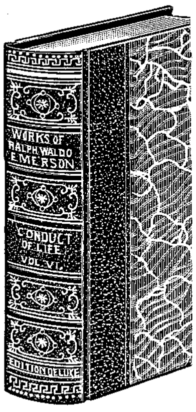
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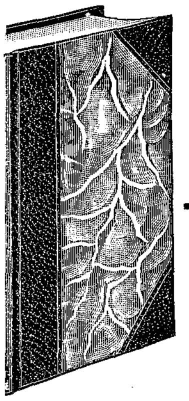

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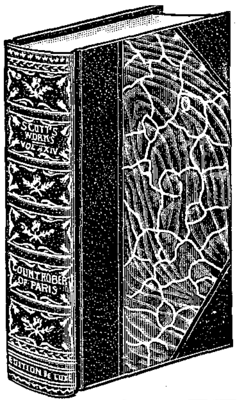

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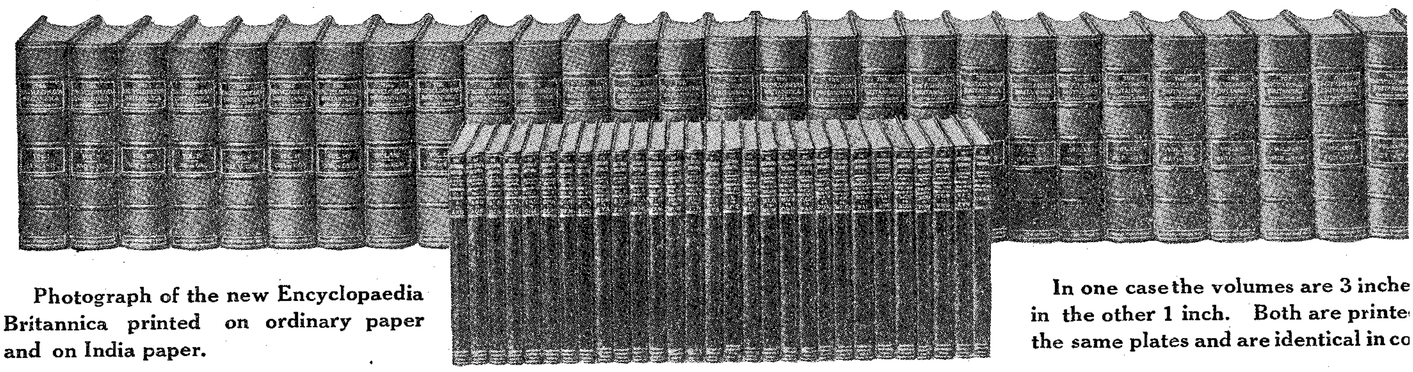

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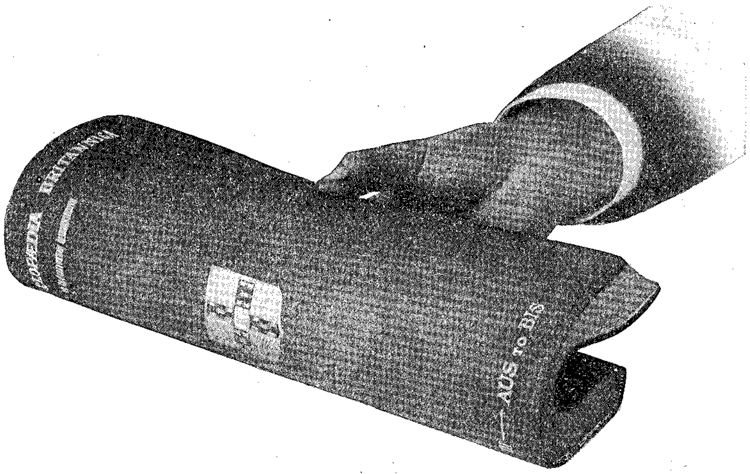

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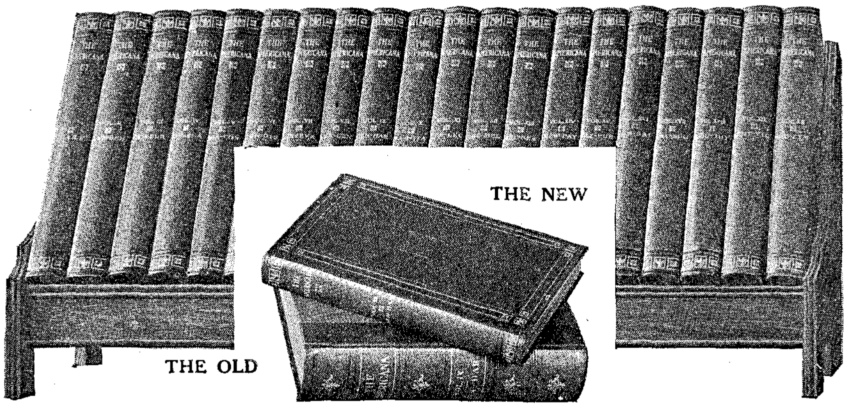

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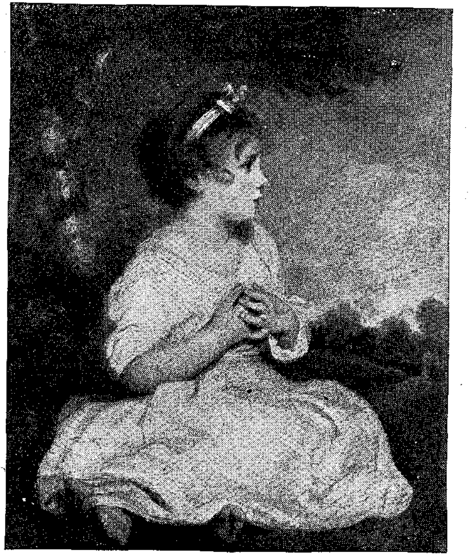
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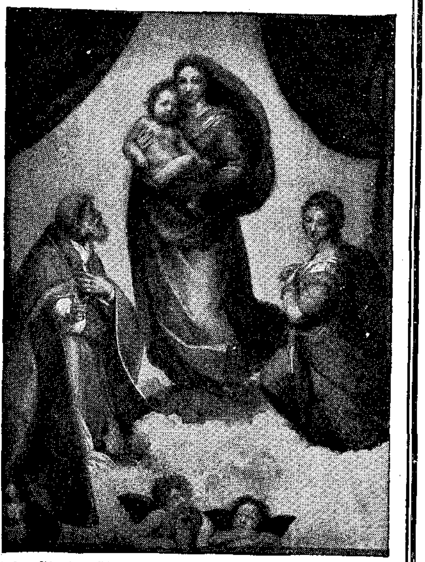
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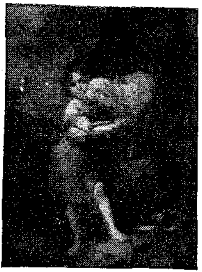
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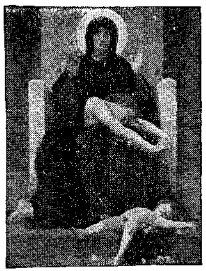
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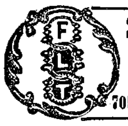

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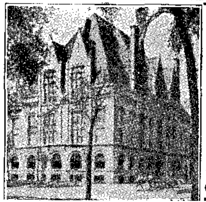

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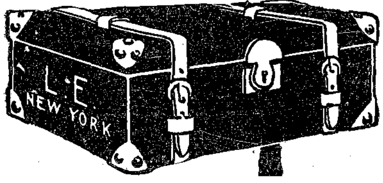

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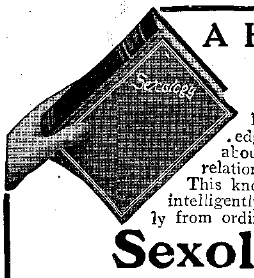

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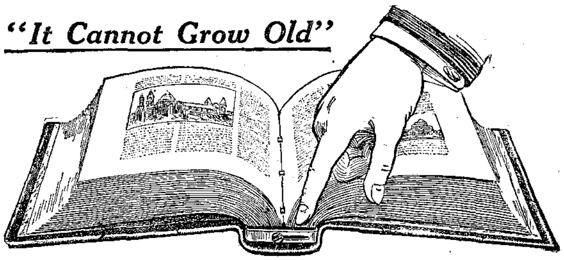

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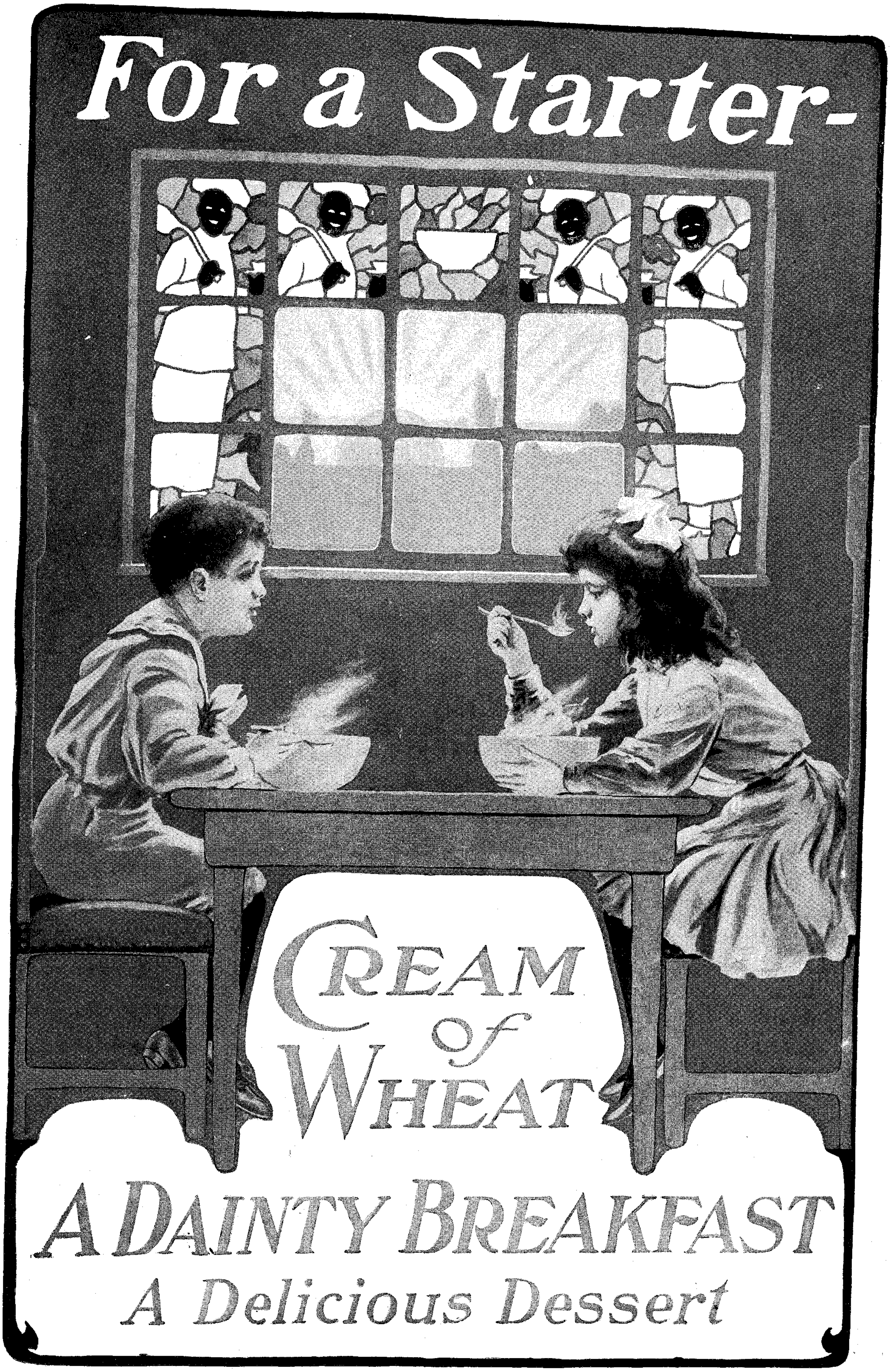
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE TOBACCO TRUST'S EFFORTS TO DIE

"HOW CAN YOU unscramble eggs?" is said to be Mr. John Pierpont Morgan's epigrammatic contribution to the current discussion of trust dissolution and reorganization; and most of the editorial comment on the Tobacco Trust's program for committing suicide in obedience to the Supreme Court's decree, and for rising again purged of illegality, seems to lead to a reiteration of this question. The court has made it clear that this dissolution and re-creation must be accomplished with as much concern as possible for the interests of the "innocent investors," while at the same time monopoly must be destroyed and genuine competition restored. "But even a court order," remarks the New York *Financier* (Fin.), "can not enforce the impossible, and how such an order can turn one dominant company or concern into competitive units is a question that does not admit of easy answer." The same paper suggests that the Supreme Court may have to interpret further its meaning in the antitrust decisions before the company can intelligently meet its mandate. And other papers agree that the entire subject is more perplexing since the Tobacco plan has been made public than it seemed at the time the court handed down its decisions.

In the American Tobacco Company, commonly known as the Tobacco Trust, we are informed, about 56 per cent. of the common stock is owned by the twenty-nine individual defendants who were adjudged parties to the illegal combination. This stock carries the voting privilege. The great majority of the preferred stock, which has never had voting rights, is owned by the public. In general terms, the plan of dissolution and reorganization which the Tobacco Trust now submits to the United States Circuit Court in New York is as follows: The organization, including several subsidiary companies, proposes to divide itself into fourteen separate and independent organizations, "no one of which shall hold a monopoly of any branch of the trade." Ignoring that part of the disintegration plan which relates to the subsidiary companies, we find that the American Tobacco Company, the trust proper, offers to break itself into four distinct companies, "no one of which will have a controlling influence in the tobacco business." In all these companies "the preferred stock will be given full voting rights," which means, according to the official statement given to the press, that the control will pass from the hands of the twenty-nine individual defendants to the holders of the preferred and common stock. "None of the four companies . . . will have any interest in or relation to the other, altho at the outset they will of necessity have many stockholders in common." After going into all the complex details of the proposed reorganization the statement informs us that it will cost the common stockholders millions of dollars. We read:

> "The total cost to the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company of putting into effect this plan of disintegration, including the increased interest and preferred dividend charges capitalized on a 5-per-cent. basis, the payment of bonds at above par, the expenses of the disintegration itself, and the organization of new companies, will amount to at least $22,000,000. This amount is permanently taken from the common stockholders, in addition to the $36,651,925 in cash that they will pay and that will be used in paying off the bonds of the company in order to reduce its size."

While the court has not yet exprest itself in regard to this plan, there has been no lack of verdicts, tho often conflicting, from unofficial sources. "The Tobacco Trust, it seems, is preparing to reorganize on the same basis as a chameleon changing its color, or a 'possum playing dead," comments the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind. Rep.). It is "farcical in its ineffectiveness," declares the Attorney-General of North Carolina, while Special Prosecutor James W. McReynolds, who did much to secure the Supreme Court's decision against the Tobacco Trust, denounces the plan as "a plain subterfuge which deserves an expeditious commitment to the scrap heap." The gist of all these objections is that when it is all done, the same general group of shareholders will control several companies instead of one, and that these companies will control the same business that the original American Tobacco Company controlled. Under the proposed reorganization, assert representatives of the independent tobacco manufacturers, the situation, instead of being better, would be actually worse. In one of the statements they have given to the press we read:

> "Any plan of dissolution which leaves the effective control of the separate parts of the combination in the hands of the same small groups of individuals who now control the present solidified combination, can not bring about a restoration of competition. The result would be that the last condition would be worse than the first, because after such a dissolution the same control would continue to be exercised as before, with the added advantage that it would have . . . the sanction of the courts."

The independents who oppose the Trust's program are said

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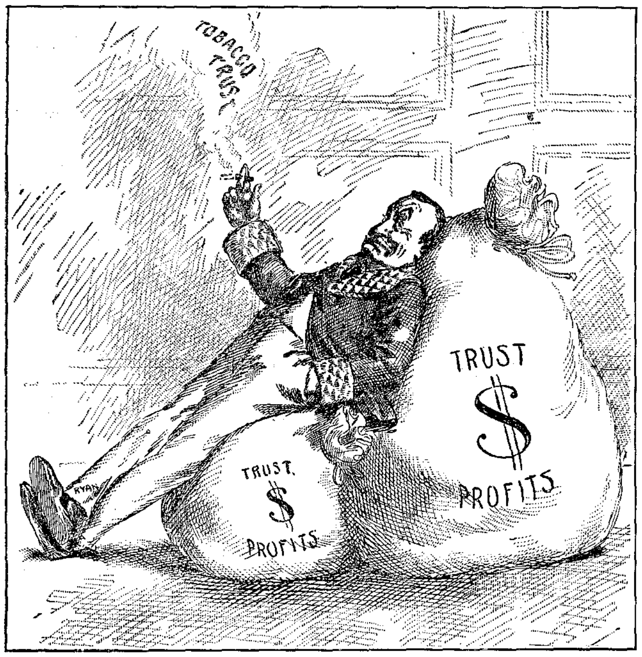
to represent a capital investment of at least $250,000,000. A statement issued by one of their lawyers declares:

"They say that a majority of the stock in each concern will not be owned by the twenty-nine individual defendants, but everybody who has ever had anything to do with large corporations knows that the small stockholders and investors never try to control, and are perfectly satisfied as long as the dividends continue. I have no doubt that 40 or even 30 per cent. of the stock in the hands of these allied interests will practically control the different companies just as effectively as 55 per cent., the outside stock being held mainly by investors and small stockholders."



WELL, THAT WAS A PRETTY GOOD CIGAR!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

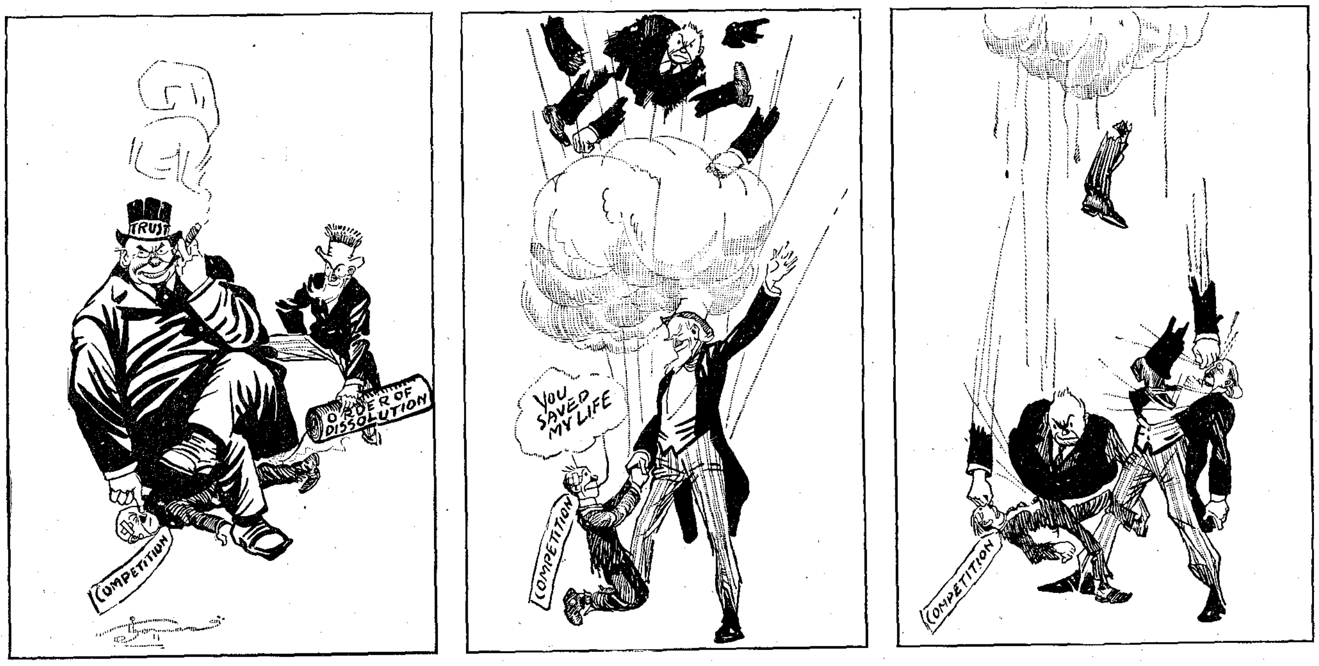
Every feature of this disintegration program, remarks the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.), will of course be subjected to the closest scrutiny, both by the court and by the public. And it goes on to say:

"But it needs no very sharp scrutiny to be sure that the Tobacco Trust's plan to stab itself to death is going to be a very stagy performance. The knife has springs, and it will sink, not into the heart of the combination in restraint of trade, but into the handle. Matinee girls may rejoice in the suicide of the villain, but the sophisticated public knows that he will be on at every performance after a good dinner and with no interruption of his income."

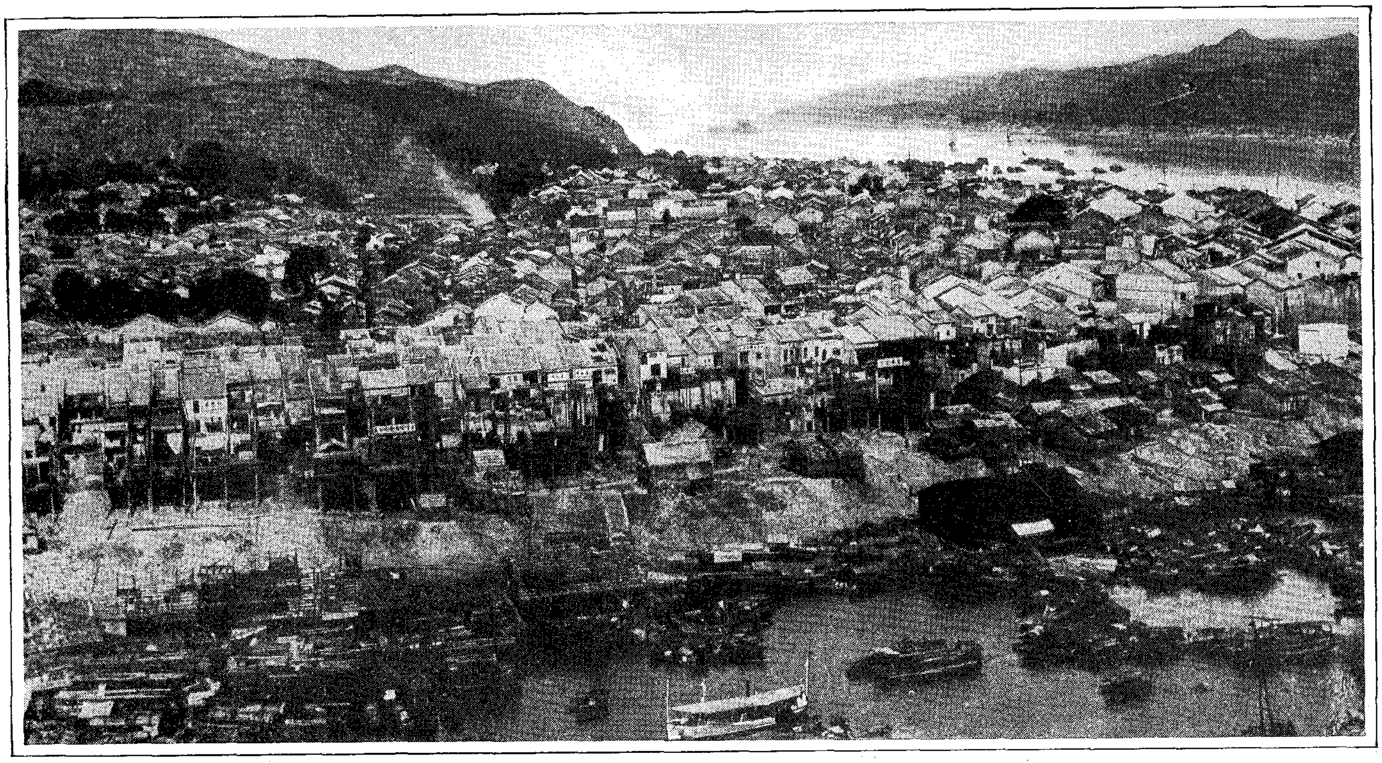
On the other hand, we find many papers which do not share this cynical view, but regard the plan as an attempt to carry out in good faith the Supreme Court's decree. Some of these point out that if the holders of preferred stock exercise their new voting right, the highly centralized control hitherto enjoyed by a few "insiders" will be a thing of the past. "If the courts are satisfied by the proposed new arrangement, probably the public will be equally satisfied," thinks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). The plan "marks the way for the dissolution of other trusts in a very harmless and salutary fashion," remarks the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.). And the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), while admitting that "this is not a matter to be judged offhand, and it will have to be left to the judicial determination to which it has been consigned," goes on to say that "on the face of it this looks like a pretty complete disintegration of the Trust." To quote further:

"It would leave a number of rather powerful companies in different branches of the tobacco business, but it is hardly to be expected that the combination could be resolved into its original elements after so many changes have taken place in constituting it. The alternative to reorganizing in some such way as this would seem to be a receivership and a distribution of assets to meet liabilities; but, as the business is 'going,' and is prosperous and profitable, this would hardly be sanctioned by the court as likely to preserve all the existing equities. The chief point made against the plan is that of the securities of the new or reorganized companies going so largely to the stockholders of the surviving American Tobacco Company, which, it is maintained by the opponents, would result in leaving control where it was before. It would obviously be more difficult to exercise it in a concentrated way, and the extension of voting power to preferred stock would weaken it, and there might be transfers of stock that would disperse it. Furthermore, any attempt to maintain and exercise such concentrated control by a new device for concerted action would raise a storm likely to fall upon the heads of the participants in criminal prosecution."

Turning from the papers which discuss the value and sincerity of the Trust's reorganization program, we find others suggesting that the attempt to restore competition without doing violence to ownership is an attempt to do the impossible. The eggs, they say, can not be unscrambled. Thus in the New York *Globe* (Rep.) we read:



WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN. —Thomas in the Detroit *News*.



HANKOW, THE CENTER OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Last week a two-days' battle near this city resulted in a victory for the revolutionists, the Goverment gunboats retreating down the river while the imperial troops were driven north.

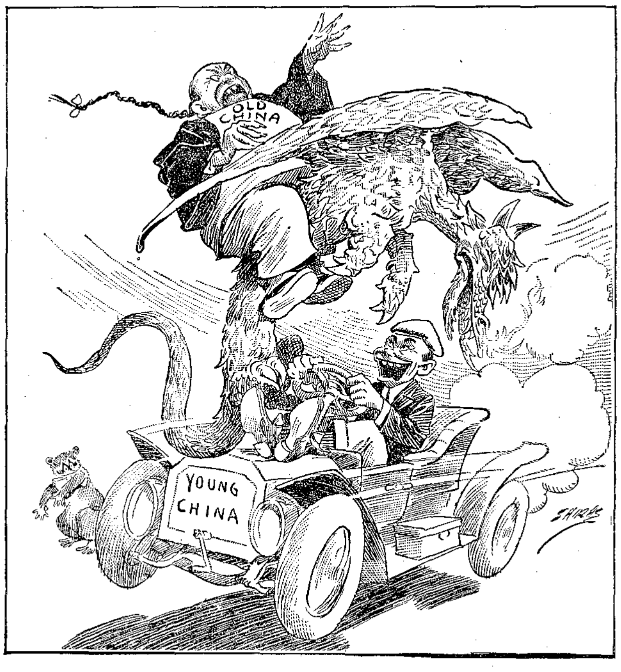
> "As to the merits of the plan now pending only experts are warranted in giving an opinion. However, there is one feature that stands out with clearness; it is that the persons owning the stock of the fourteen new companies in large degree will be the same persons now owning the stock of the American Tobacco Company. It is charged that the plan thus does not conform to the decree of the Supreme Court. It is demanded that whatever new entities are created shall be in different and differing hands.
>
> "What the court will do with this hard issue no one with any confidence may predict. On the one hand, it is plain that any reorganization that preserves the same set of stockholders will be regarded as farcical. On the other hand, no one can point to a shred of law that compels a man to sell a piece of property that he desires to retain. We can neither confiscate nor force sales. So how is it possible to prevent community of stockholding?"

THE CHINESE REBELLION

MANY REBELLIONS have racked China, but the present movement differs radically, we are assured, from such antiforeign protests as the Boxer uprising or the Tai-ping revolt against Manchu rule. In two important respects, notes the Boston *Transcript*, it is in a class by itself. "In the first place it is not reactionary but progressive, and, therefore, not antiforeign; and secondly, it seems empire-wide and is conducted by men of intelligence, not by blundering fanatics who strike wild blows." "Beginning as a protest against the policy of the Government in giving railroad and other concessions to foreigners," explains the New York *Tribune*, "it has now developed into an extensive and formidable uprising against the Manchu dynasty and even against the monarchical form of Government." In the words of a revolutionary leader at Wuchang—"The object of our revolt is to make the Government of China like that of America."

What would our Revolutionary fathers have thought, remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, had some one "told them that in the not remote future their work would register itself in Hankow, Sin Ting Fu, and Wuchang?" And it adds: "While Washington, Hamilton, and Madison, in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, thought they were framing a model which all civilized peoples ultimately would adopt as their policy, a Republic of China was not dreamed of in their philosophy." The list of the world's republics now numbers twenty-seven, concludes *The Globe-Democrat*, and it asks: "Will China write the twenty-eighth name on the roll?" Tho this proposal would have seemed extravagantly fantastic a few years ago, and may even now be impracticable, yet the New York *Tribune* reminds us, in the editorial just quoted, that:

> "Strange things are happening in these days, and achievements have become commonplace which less than a generation ago seemed impossible. This fact must be recognized—that the Chinese are in some respects the most democratic people in the world. Nowhere else does local self-government so completely prevail. Each village in the Empire is an all but independent entity. That fact may, as one correspondent suggests, be a

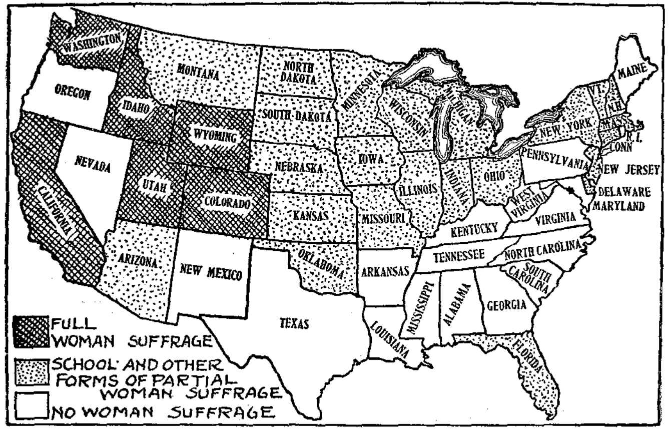


BREAKING THE SPEED LAWS.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*.

source of weakness to the revolt, since it results in lack of effective cooperation; but it obviously would count much toward making a republican system workable if it were to be undertaken. The fraternization of many imperial soldiers with the insurgents, the practical secession of a whole provincial government and the establishment of an organized administration by the insurgents indicate the possibility that the revolt may become a revolution. If so, its effect upon the imperial program for establishing a constitutional government would be regarded with profound interest by the world."

It is a dangerous prediction to say that the Chinese are entirely unfitted for self-government, says the no less optimistic Washington *Times:*

> "The deliberations of the first Chinese legislative body, called together ahead of its expected time, demonstrated a striking aptitude for employing the machinery of parliamentary government. They also developed a startling independence of the throne's domination."



PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Others view the new sign of an awakening China with an equally kind interest and appreciation of its possibilities. Dispatches say that the important cities of Hankow and Wuchang, in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley in Central China, are already invested by the insurgents, that the imperial troops have been repulsed in battle, that many Chinese soldiers have forsaken their Manchu rulers for the new standard of rebellion, and that the revolution seems to be carefully planned, ably led, and well financed. Additional interesting facts are thus summarized in an Indianapolis *News* editorial:

> "One can not, indeed, but be imprest with the plans for the republic. It has its arsenal; it has $2,000,000 money and gold notes printed in English, and in its statement to the world it serves notice that all foreign treaties, loans, and concessions now in force will be recognized by the new government, and it prays for friendship, if not recognition. Care has been taken to protect foreigners and their families. And on top of all this is the declaration that if the revolution is successful, the military government that might be temporarily necessary shall not be continued beyond three years and that for a period of six years there shall be instruction of the people in self-government, and at the expiration of nine years will come the formal establishment of a republic in which the vote shall be extended to all men and women alike who conform to certain educational requirements. The plan and campaign alike are the work of educated men, not of the mob."

On the other hand, there are those who agree with the Washington *Star* that "a republic in China is practically unthinkable" in the present state of its national development, and that it is "to the interest of international peace for the present outbreak to be suppress, and China continued in the course of gradual evolution toward true nationality which has been in progress in some degree since 1900." This idea is developed at greater length by *The Wall Street Journal*, which remarks that the Chinese form of civilization offers "scarcely the elements of a republic, or any other form of democratic government." The present rising is declared foolish and likely to fail, and is condemned on these unsentimental grounds:

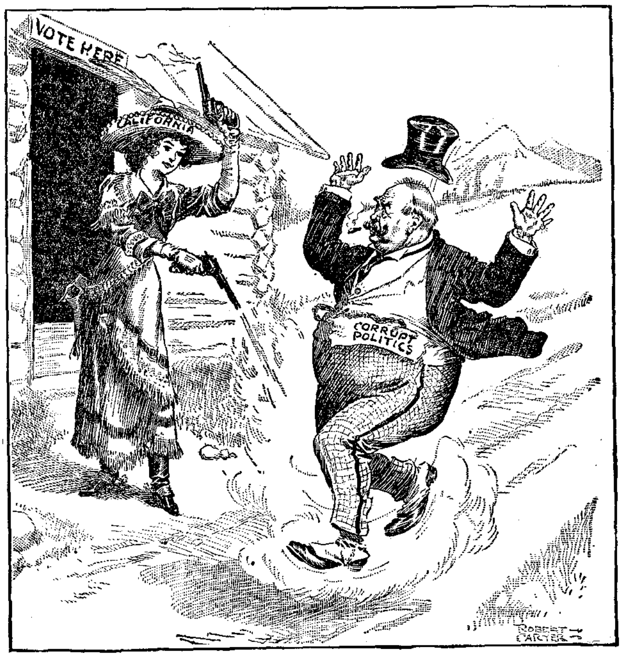
> "The present uprising upsets the railway concessions, endangers the currency reform, interrupts trade, and imperils the lives and property of American citizens in China. Our trade with that Empire now amounts to over $55,000,000 a year; and, with the direct trade and lower freights which will follow the opening of the Panama Canal, it should rapidly double, especially in the exchange of our farm-products and machine-made goods for teas, silk, mattings, hides, and other manipulated products. In this world of hard facts it is not difficult to discern in what direction our national sympathy will finally gravitate."

In the recall of the banished Yuan Shi Kai to suppress the rebellion, the Chinese Government, in the eyes of our newspaper observers, shows a realization of the gravity of the situation, and his acceptance is taken as perhaps betokening the early crushing of the revolt. This man, the creator of China's modern army, the protector of foreigners in the Boxer uprising, and its destroyer at the end, is said to have imposed upon the Government certain conditions, among which is that it shall adopt certain of the reforms demanded by the insurgents.

WOMAN'S DUTY IN CALIFORNIA

THE NEWLY enfranchised women of California are being reminded by the press that new occasions teach new duties, and that the possession of the ballot is no mere abstract right, but a weapon to be wielded against the forces of evil and corruption in their native State. Senator Works, of California, remarked after the election that his State "is now equipped with new remedies against new evils." Tho the New York *Evening Post* admits that he was probably referring mainly to the adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall, and the other radical constitutional amendments, it adds:

> "But it is difficult not to believe that the same spirit which led the people of California to embrace these proffered plans for defeating political bosses and making public life purer had much to do with winning a majority for woman suffrage. That, too, must have been thought of by thousands of California men as a tool which they would be glad to use for the betterment of political conditions. The question was probably decided not



"NOW DANCE!"

—Carter in the New York *Globe.*

so much on grounds of abstract justice as on those of political expediency and practical efficiency."

Even in the heavy majority against woman suffrage recorded by the city of San Francisco, *The Evening Post* detects "something of the same motive—in reverse." That is to say—

> "Saloon-keepers and those who make their living out of gambling and vice would dread the effect of the ballot in the hands of women. In San Francisco, the memory of what the women voters of Seattle recently did in getting rid of a Mayor allied with the vicious elements would naturally be vivid. And in any great city, where party organization is brought to a high degree of perfection, politicians instinctively fear anything that might break up their arrangements, as the right of women to go to the polls could so easily do. San Francisco's vote against woman suffrage is thus quite explicable. It is probable that most of the large cities of the country would at present be on the same side. What carried the day in California was the rolling up of a vote outside great enough to overbalance the metropolis."

That this is the belief of many Californians is evidenced by the words of the Sacramento *Bee*, one of the many papers which worked hard for the equal-suffrage cause. The change, it asserts, "makes for progress, for better and cleaner government, for higher moral standards and purer patriotism in law-making and the administration of the laws." Now that the women of California have gained their right to vote, this editor reminds them that it is a duty, and not merely a privilege:

> "The franchise is not a thing to be used merely as inclination may prompt. It lays upon all women certain obligations that can not be ignored. Whether or not they wished for the ballot the duties of full-fledged citizenship are the same.
>
> "Those who take the benefit must bear the burden. Women in California must study politics, discuss public men and measures, be prepared to vote intelligently as well as conscientiously. And in discharging these obligations they should find life more interesting and enjoyable, be acquiring for themselves greater depth and breadth of mind. They will gain their reward not only in these ways but also in the consciousness that they are helping to promote good government, enlightenment, and the onward march of civilization throughout the world."

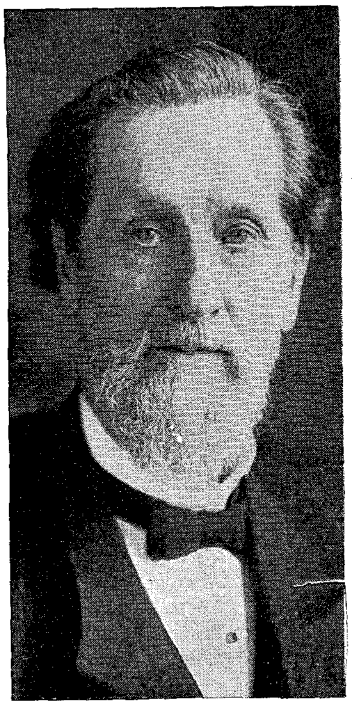
THE LAST $100,000 SENATORSHIP

SENATOR ISAAC STEPHENSON is pictured by some editorial observers as reading the clause in the Campaign Publicity Bill limiting Senatorial election expenses to $10,000, and reflecting that had he waited five years before running for high office, he might have saved a tidy sum and escaped much trouble. According to the Senator's own admission, reported in the press, politics in his idea was a game in which the winner had to spend much money, even tho he scrupulously refrained from anything savoring of bribery or corruption. "If a man hasn't got the money, he'd better keep out of politics," bluntly asserted Mr. Stephenson's campaign manager in reply to a question from one of the Senatorial Investigating Committee in Milwaukee. Quite the contrary, thinks the Kansas City *Star*, and tho it does not go so far as to say that hereafter it will be easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter a Senate long characterized as a "millionaires' club," it declares: "Politics is being made a mighty uncomfortable place for malefactors who have money to burn." Similarly the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union's* paragrapher, evidently remembering that the Lorimer inquiry is again under way, just as the Stephenson hearings begin, reflects that a seat in the United States Senate ' is about the only thing that is taken away from a man because of the fact that he paid for it."

Senator Stephenson's case differs from the Lorimer one, notes the Philadelphia *Press*, in that "cash was paid to members of the Legislature to vote for Lorimer, but proof that Lorimer himself paid the money is yet lacking." On the other hand "it is not questioned that Stephenson paid big money for his election"—$107,793, according to his own published statement—"but proof is still wanting that this money was corruptly used."

The charges against Senator Stephenson, which were called to the attention of the Federal Senate by the Wisconsin legislature, are given as follows in the press:

> "That he kept secret many of his disbursements in the primary campaign for nomination in 1908; that, whereas he admitted having expended $111,385, his campaign managers accounted for only $107,793, and that a large part of this fund was improperly used.
>
> "That fraud connected with his primary campaign contributed directly to his election.
>
> "That he distributed money to State officials to further his campaign.
>
> "That he spent money in legislative districts to strengthen his support in the legislature. And that he was elected only after a two-months' deadlock, and then only after three Democratic Assemblymen — Thomas F. Ramsey, now dead; John T. Farrel, and Silas A Towne—absented themselves and so insured his election."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SENATOR STEPHENSON,

Who maintains that the $100,000 spent for his election was spent innocently.

The investigation of these charges assures the Cleveland *Leader* that "Uncle Ike Stephenson will have to go." His election, asserts the Chicago *News*, "smells abominably of corruption." Tho the Richmond *Times Dispatch* admits that "some people may distribute money recklessly and benevolently," it is very certain that "candidates for the Senate of the United States do not." Sentiments such as these are entertained in many editorial sanctums, especially where the spirit of insurgency or Progressive Democracy prevails.

Yet other editors are not convinced that the Senator has been guilty of wrongdoing. He spent entirely too much money for advertising, "organizing" and other campaign purposes, and was an "easy mark" for the professional politicians who superintended the laying out of the funds, but, we are told, he deemed it all an honest outlay. The New York *Sun* and Albany *Journal* prove, at least to their own satisfaction, that it is all an incident in Senator La Follette's fight for control of Wisconsin. La Follette, explains *The Journal*, was at one time glad to make use of Stephenson and his purse. But the time came when Stephenson aspired too high. "The promoters of the sanctified cause of progressiveness had a falling out" and there "followed charges that the money which Mr. Stephenson expended in the primary campaign had been improperly used, and this investigation which has been ordered is the outcome of them." *The Sun* thinks the case against the Wisconsin Senator is breaking down, and it points to the fact that little new evidence has as yet been uncovered and that State Senator Blaine, who first preferred the charges, has admitted that they were largely based upon hearsay and newspaper attacks. Similarly in Wisconsin the Milwaukee *Sentinel* sees in the case illustration of "the sublime 'reform' dogma that while it is all right and commendable for Stephenson to spend his money on La Follette in politics, it is all wrong and damnable for Stephenson to spend his money on himself in politics."

Mr. Stephenson's own point of view is perhaps best exprest in this statement made in the course of his testimony before the committee:

> "Now I am president of more than a dozen active industries in this State, and I have in my employ more than three thousand men, some of whom have been with me for fifty years. In them I have every confidence. I do not pay any attention to the details of these industries. Just so, when my campaign for nomination by the primaries in 1908 came up, I could not lay awake nights trying to figure how the postage was used. I gave sums of money to my managers and told them to carry on a vigorous campaign, and do everything to elect me, except that they must keep within the law. I cautioned them not to violate the law in any particular. So far as I know, they obeyed me."

The Senatorial Committee, headed by Senator W. B. Heyburn, which is examining the Stephenson case, have, think some editors, learned a lesson from the attacks made upon the former Lorimer Committee for not looking into all the evidence. Hence, tho Senator Stephenson's counsel, ex-Congressman Littlefield, objected, it was decided to look into the State-wide nominating primary as well as the final election in the Wisconsin legislature. Furthermore, when the managers of the Stephenson campaign for nomination showed on the stand an astonishing ignorance of the details of expenditures, Senator Heyburn thus warned them:

> "We wish, while you are giving such testimony, to call your attention to the way in which the United States Senate will look upon it. . . . The rule is that where charges are officially made and no record can be given of funds officially spent, the presumption is that they were wrongfully used, and the burden of proof is on the person against whom the charges are pending."

THE LA FOLLETTE BOOM LAUNCHED

COMING late in the President's Western tour, and just before Mr. La Follette begins his campaign of speech-making in the Middle West, last week's conference of Progressive Republicans is taken by many newspaper observers as revealing how completely the Insurgent movement has been converted into a La Follette presidential boom. A growing feeling is evident in Insurgent circles that the nomination of some Republican other than Mr. Taft will be easier than is generally believed, and the object of the Chicago gathering, in the words of Senator La Follette's campaign manager, was "to discuss ways and means for Progressive Republicans to gain control of the convention and the organization, and nominate La Follette for President." Or, as Senator Clapp more eloquently exprest it in his "keynote" speech at Chicago:

> "I believe this great uprising that is making itself felt from ocean to ocean will lose its force in internal discord unless we take a symbol around which to rally. Senator La Follette is in himself a platform that represents the Progressives."

Little else besides La Follette, in fact, appears in the platform drawn up at Chicago, remark several hostile editors, who criticize its "generalities" and "evasions." "Conveniently vague" the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls it. "A few glittering generalities" are all that it contains, and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) concludes that "they fitly represent all that is left of the side-tracked and back-switched Progressive Movement." As the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) analyzes it, the principles proclaimed are reducible to this one—"that we want to get hold of the Presidency." Silence on the initiative, referendum, and recall, conservation and the tariff, is regretted by the more friendly Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), tho the declaration for a presidential primary is approved. The resolutions, drafted by a committee including ex-Secretary Garfield, Charles E. Merriam, and Amos Pinchot, read in part as follows:

> "The progressive movement is a struggle to wrest the control of the Government in the Nation and States from the representatives of special privilege and restore it to the control of the people. The issue is the same in all the States, tho the problem may be presented in different ways.
>
> "In the national field the control of Government by special privilege is evidenced by the influence and power of the reactionary leaders in both parties in checking or preventing the enactment of progressive policies pledged by the Republican Party.
>
> "The present condition of uncertainty in business is intolerable and destructive of industrial prosperity. It is worse than idle to leave the question of whether great business enterprises are legal or not, merely to judicial determination. Industrial corporations should, by affirmative legislative enactment, be given definite rules of conduct by which business shall be made safe and stable, while at the same time the interests of the public should be fully safeguarded. We seek constructive legislation, and not destructive litigation.
>
> "We favor the choice of Republican voters as to candidates for President by a direct primary vote, held in check, pursuant to the statute, and where no such statute exists, we urge that the Republican State Committee provide that the people be given the right to express their choice for President. . . . . . .
>
> "The record of Senator La Follette in State and Nation makes him a logical candidate for President. His experience, his character, his courage, his record for constructive legislation and administrative ability meet the requirements for leadership such as present conditions demand.
>
> "This conference indorses him as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and urges that in all States organizations be formed to promote his nomination."

As a platform of "Progressives" it is sadly lacking, thinks the New York *World* (Dem.), and chiefly for its failure to mention the tariff. "If this is Progressive Republicanism, then Wall Street is Progressive Republican." Further:

> "On the basis of the platform adopted at Chicago there is no reason why the Protective-Tariff League, the Boston Home-Market Club, and the American Woolen Company should not immediately become Progressive Republicans. . . . If this Chicago platform is a test of Progressive Republicanism, William H. Taft is excluded only because he is too radical.
>
> "It is evident that real Republican insurgency had little, if any, voice in the Chicago Conference."

Such sentiments, it may be noted, are by no means confined to the Democratic press. To quote, for instance, the Toledo *Blade*, a Republican daily generally standing for progressive principles:

> "The unwisdom of the conferees in attempting to force a pledge of support to the Wisconsin Senator's boom and in finally securing a 'recommendation,' must be apparent to every one. The action, if it carried with it the finality the conference sought to give its decision, would parallel the mistake of the good old woman of tradition who put all her eggs in one basket. It would mean, in its ultimate, that Progressive Republican principles must stand or fall with the personal political fortunes of one politician. And that, of course, is a condition that the earnest, sincere, progressive sentiment of the party can not accept or permit."

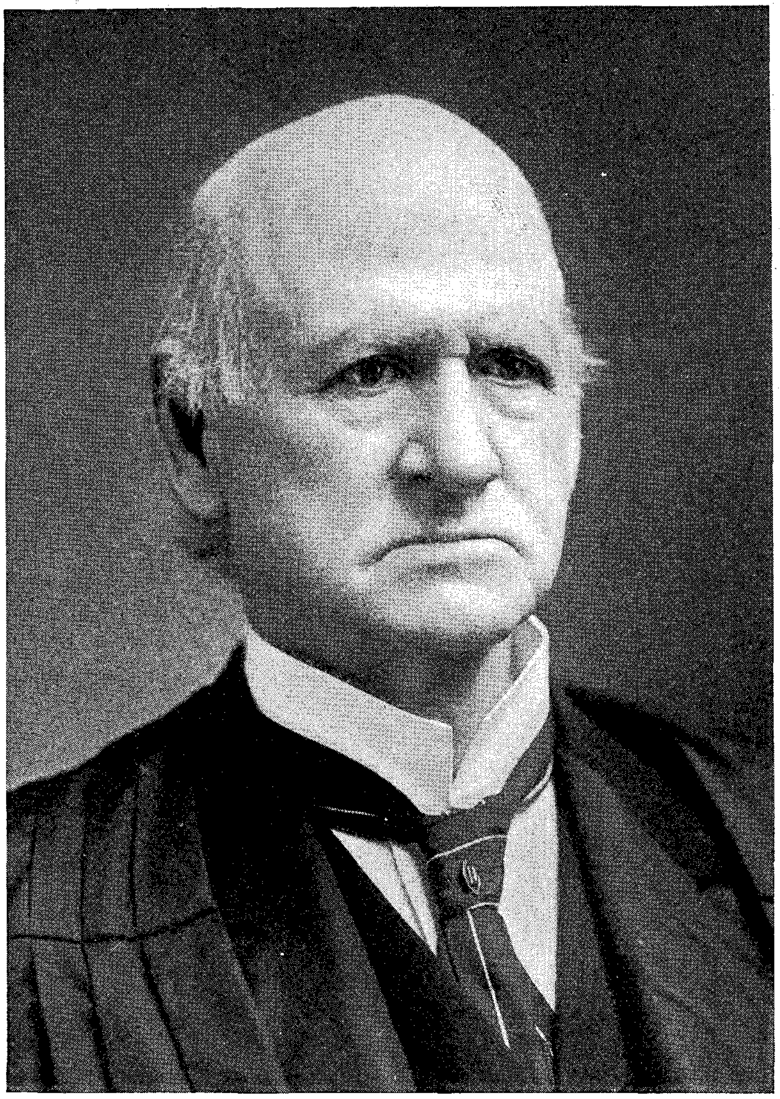
The absence of all the insurgent Senators, excepting Messrs. Clapp and Crawford, and of most of the prominent Progressive Congressmen and Governors, is noted by several papers as showing that the gathering was "less formidable than might have been expected." As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) remarks:

> "If this represents all the serious influence that can be brought to bear against Taft in the Republican Convention his managers need not give themselves serious uneasiness."

The presence of James R. Garfield at Chicago has set some of the editors wondering whether he carried any message from Oyster Bay. Most of the Republicans are content with the ex-President's apparent determination not to take part in the campaign leading to the nomination, but the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) is certain that La Follette has been "entered in the presidential nomination stakes only to be scratched," and darkly hints that "the real entry is still under cover, and many people believe that his habitation is Sagamore Hill."

JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN

A BROTHER JUSTICE once said affectionately of the late John Marshall Harlan: "He retires at night with one hand on the Constitution and the other on the Bible, safe and happy in a perfect faith in justice and righteousness." It seems that the essential accuracy of this picture has never been challenged even by those of his critics who complained that while he was the oldest member of the Supreme Court, he was also the most radical. This hint of paradox in the man we catch again in the comment of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which remarks that "while appearing disposed to a strict construction of statutes and firm adherence to precedent, he was apt to take what was regarded as an advanced position." Most conspicuously was the tendency here alluded to revealed in his famous dissenting opinions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, which won the hearty approval of Mr. Bryan and the "progressives." These dissenting opinions, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, by their frank and vigorous criticism of the views of his fellow justices, probably did much to encourage the movement for the recall of judges by popular vote. The same paper, after speaking of "a certain intensity of feeling that at times, even on the bench, led him into a degree of overstatement," goes on to say:



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"HE HATED INJUSTICE, TYRANNY, AND OPPRESSION."

"It was his instinct to support the cause of liberty and popular rights. He hated injustice, tyranny, and oppression in whatever guise. And with this key to his character as a man, it is not difficult to see the general consistency of all of his great judgments on the bench. In supporting the Federal income tax, in opposing the Government's imperialistic contentions in the insular cases, and in his later insistence upon the strict enforcement of the Antitrust Law and his repugnance to 'judicial law-making,' there is discernible the man's fidelity to what he conceived to be the public welfare. If we call him a great democrat on the bench rather than distinctively and preeminently a profound jurist, the essence of our estimate, perhaps, becomes entirely clear."

"What I liked about Justice Harlan," says Senator Cummins, "was the stanch and uncompromising vigor of his intellect." "It was like him," remarks Henry Watterson, in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "to die at his post, his powers and his usefulness unimpaired, asking and accepting no concessions on the score of age, doing a man's full work in a man's vigorous way to the last." It was once said of him, remarks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, "that among his warmest admirers were his enemies." His long service of nearly thirty-four years on the Supreme Court bench, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "has been marked by an integrity upon which suspicion never was cast, admirably sustained industry, and an unquestioned desire to make the spirit of the law conform to the spirit of liberty." "The truest social vision that in many years has looked out from the cloistered seclusion of the Supreme Court upon the world of affairs was dimmed forever when John Marshall Harlan died," says the Washington *Times*, which adds:

"He keenly felt that modern civilization makes inevitable a constant clash between human rights and property interests; and in that struggle his instincts alined him with the human side. This was the key to most of his dissenting opinions, the pigment that colored his views."

"He was a great citizen," affirms the New York *World*, "whose devotion to justice was no less passionate than his faith in democracy." And Mr. Hearst's *American* characterizes him as "the last of the Constitutionalists," "the great dissenter," and "the foremost champion of popular rights on the Supreme Bench." We read:

"In all his dissenting opinions Justice Harlan took the side of the plain people and the defense of American liberties, and there was never a time when partizanship seemed to sway him, nor ever a word or slightest hint that he had been influenced by any other sway than his love of the people and his profound respect for the law."

John Marshall Harlan was appointed an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Hayes, in 1877. From the Washington dispatches we get the following glimpses of his picturesque and rugged personality:

"He was big in every way, big physically, big mentally. He stood six feet two inches, and his figure was erect and elastic to the end. Withal, there was something peculiarly commanding about his massive head, poised above a great pair of shoulders. . . . . . .

"Despite his long residence in Washington Harlan was a Kentuckian of the old school. His voice had a delicate drawl, his manners were simple and kindly. His dress was always the dress of the country gentleman of the South. It was one of the jokes of Washington that Justice Harlan's wardrobe was unvarying from year to year. He respected the seasons, but not the changing of styles. In the winter he wore a long black coat, with dark-striped trousers, a slouch hat, and a loose-fitting shirt and collar. The trousers remained the same in the summer, and the long coat gave way to a short one of alpaca, while the hat was changed for an old-fashioned soft straw. . . . . . .

"Probably nobody except his intimate friends ever knew Justice Harlan's political views in his later years. He started

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FIRST GAME OF THE "WORLD'S SERIES," IN NEW YORK

About 40,000 persons paid to see this game.

life as a Republican, but within the last few years he had been suspected more than once of being an Independent Democrat. He was even mentioned as a possible Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1904. . . . . . .

"In religion, the Justice was a Presbyterian, and a stanch one. He believed in keeping the Sabbath and paying due respect to the church, and he did not have much sympathy for people who neglected to do these things. . . . . . .

"In tastes he was very simple. He fought against having a telephone in his house for years, and would never keep an automobile. He rose every morning in time to breakfast with his family, met his secretary in his study at nine, and dictated to him for about an hour; then caught a trolley-car to take him into the city. At Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue he bought his morning papers from a certain newsboy, who had served him for years, and, if this newsboy did not appear, the Justice went without his papers. At the Capitol he had lunch in his office, and started for home about 4:30 or later, winding up the day with another hour of dictation to his secretary.

"For the rest, it can be said of him that he was an optimist, a confirmed optimist, and he liked every one to know it."

WORKING THE BASEBALL PUBLIC

ORGANIZED BASEBALL, "the most perfect thing in America," as a magazine writer calls it, is supported freely, with consequent large profits to its promoters, because the public is satisfied that it is a clean and honest sport. The crooked management that has practically killed boxing and horse-racing, has for years been kept out of baseball. But certain recent happenings compel the New York papers to warn the baseball managers that in their greed for overflowing gate-receipts they may "manage to decrease the profits of their enterprise by killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." The "world's series" between the respective champion clubs of the National and American leagues, offers yearly a temptation to extort exorbitant prices from a public worked up to a high pitch of baseball frenzy, and the immense crowds tax the ticket-selling facilities as well as the seating capacity of the local club. Wherefore the National Commission, the Supreme Court of baseball, has for a few years been conducting these contests. This year, for the New York games of the recent series between the New York National League team and the Philadelphia "Athletics" of the American League, the New York club was allowed to do the ticket-selling. And the consequence was, in the words of the New York *Evening World*, that "naturally enough, the 'faithful fans' of New York have been held up by ticket speculators at the crowning moment of the season which their loyalty and patronage had created."

Without going into the details, the charges against the National Exhibition Company, which owns the "Giants" and controls the Polo Grounds, are that mail-orders for tickets were disregarded and the money either kept or returned only after a delay of a week or more, and that ticket-speculators were somehow furnished with hundreds of the choicest seats, which they sold at sky-high prices. New York has long endured the sidewalk speculators in theater tickets, but even these gentry, remarks the New York *World*, "must confess themselves hopelessly outclassed by the higher grade of talent in the baseball seat robbery." Officials of the competing clubs admit that many tickets fell into the hands of speculators, but they deny collusion and insist that any failure to send tickets or return checks was simply due to poor mail service, or to the fact that the New York office force was swamped with the flood of applications. Tho Garry Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, thinks that New York "fans" have been treated fairly, and "it is only a few soreheads who have never seen a baseball who are doing the kicking," it is understood that the Commission will investigate the matter. It is said, too, that the District Attorney's office will gladly take the matter up as soon as a formal complaint has been entered. And President "Ban" Johnson, of the American League, is quoted as saying:

> "If it can be proven that any official of the National Commission aided the speculators in getting tickets, I am strongly in favor of expelling him, and if necessary I will see that the New York club is expelled from the National League. If the stories about the frauds in the sale of tickets are true, it is a disgrace to baseball."

The indignation at this scandal has vented itself in letters to the newspapers and indignation meetings in hotels and elsewhere. At one such gathering, presided over by an Assemblyman who had himself been held up by a speculator, this resolution was adopted:

> "Resolved, that the State legislature be asked to place professional baseball under the control of the State Athletic Commission in order that fair play in the general management of the game be preserved."

Editorial disapproval of the ways of the local baseball officials appears in most of the New York papers, and is echoed by editors elsewhere. The papers have a perfect right "to denounce a scandal which reflects so seriously upon a great national sport which they have so generously fostered," remarks the New York *American*. The gullibility of the sport-loving public, and the New Yorkers' apparent willingness to be plundered by every one, from the waiter to the theatrical manager, are pointed out by several writers, but the general tone of newspaper comment is that of the New York *Herald*. To quote:

> "Incompetency is the very least charge that can be made against those in charge of the business.
>
> "The men who control baseball and are responsible for these

IN THE LARGEST BASEBALL ARENA IN THE WORLD.

Speculators exacted as high as fifteen dollars for a single seat.

conditions are apparently unable to profit by experience. Their memories must be very short or they would recall the manner in which an indignant public put its seal of disapproval upon reincarnated boxing because of the extortions of a single night. Baseball has a stronger hold on the great mass of the American people than any other sport, but it can be speedily and effectually killed by such methods.

"Meantime the post-office authorities have promptly taken up the charge brought against the mail service. An explanation is due to them and another to the public."

There is no reason why lovers and patrons of the game, even in a "world's series," should not "get a square deal without discrimination and without being grossly fleeced and outrageously robbed or mistreated," declares the Buffalo *Enquirer*, and it continues:

"A great and far-reaching wave of indignation and of bitter protest is ascending and the outrageous conduct of the mercenary men, seeking to 'hold up' the baseball lovers, is likely to result in drastic changes in the law, so that the national game, in the future, may be under the direction or control of a State commission, so far as this State is concerned. An 'investigation' after the series, by the baseball commission, will be of little interest or value and the justly indignant 'fans' of New York City, and many parts of the wide country, will rejoice if the next series of the sort are conducted in a fair and square, sportsmanlike manner."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Arbitration, it seems, is for the strong.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The little 'leven that leavens the whole lump of education is the football team.—*St. Louis Republic.*

There seem to have been touching scenes at the election of Senator Stephenson.—*Boston Transcript.*

Just now the quarrel is whether China shall be run on the European or the American plan.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

"Champ Clark says he thinks Taft is hurting himself by talking." Champ knows how it is himself.—*Richmond News Leader.*

An evangelist says it costs $545 to save a sinner in New York. Takes ten times that amount to convict one in Washington.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Mr. Rockefeller enthusiastically approves that hymn about the "Beautiful Isle." It does sound a good deal like oil.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

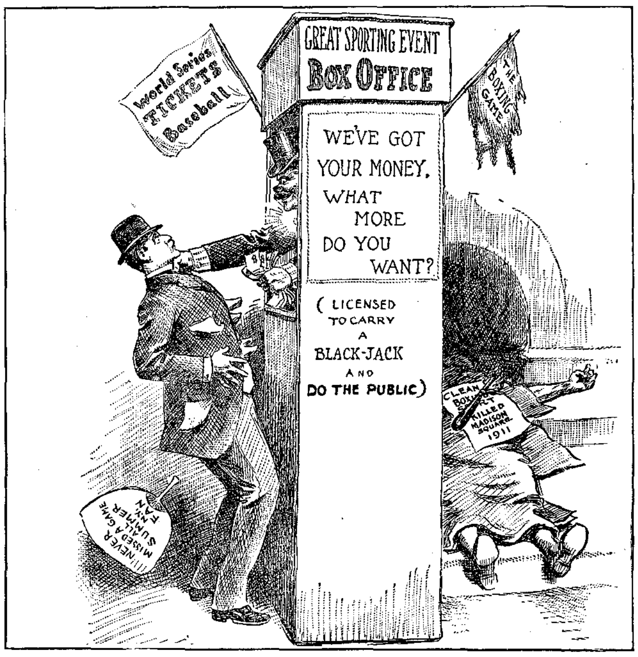
Senator $107,000 Stephenson's general line of defense seems to be that he couldn't possibly have got there any other way.—*Ohio State Journal.*

It is said that the additional Congressmen will cost the country $400,000. If the country gets off that easy it will be lucky.—*Danville Commercial News.*

Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller's cordial approval of the Beautiful Isle of Somewhere is based on the idea that there isn't any Supreme Court there. —*Ohio State Journal.*

A full-blooded Apache has won a prominent place among American surgeons, and his operations are by no means confined to the upper part of the cranium.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

John D. Rockefeller is out with new advice. "Stick to one thing," he says. Most people find it pretty hard advice to follow, since John D. sticks to so much of the one thing that they can not get any of it to stick to.—*Philadelphia North American.*


GREAT SPORTING EVENT
BOX OFFICE
World Series TICKETS Baseball
THE BOXING GAME
WE'VE GOT YOUR MONEY, WHAT MORE DO YOU WANT?
(LICENSED TO CARRY A BLACK-JACK AND DO THE PUBLIC)
NEVER MISSED A GAME SUMMER N.Y. FAN
CLEAN BOXING ACT KILLED MADISON SQUARE 1911

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THE REAL "NATIONAL GAME."

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

Somewhere Mr. Taft is speaking.—*New York American.*

California believes in trying all the fads at one time, and being done with it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Eleanor Glyn's latest novel is called "Why?" That's what we want to know.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The mortality statistics of the Turco-Italian war continue to lead those of football.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Another argument for woman suffrage is that John L. Sullivan's wife refuses to let him run for Congress.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

One hundred Pennsylvania farmers have gone to New York to ascertain how the cost of living can be reduced. They have gone to the wrong place.—*Danville Commercial News.*

It will always be a source of comfort to Mr. Solicitor McCabe to know that he would have had Dr. Wiley ousted if a lot of fussy reformers hadn't butted in.—*Kansas City Times.*

A New York magazine advertises: "Read our great fiction number with Senator La Follette's reminiscences." Somebody blundered.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

According to the various reports, about 165 Turkish warships have already been sunk by the Italian fleet. Turkey must have had an immense navy hidden away somewhere.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

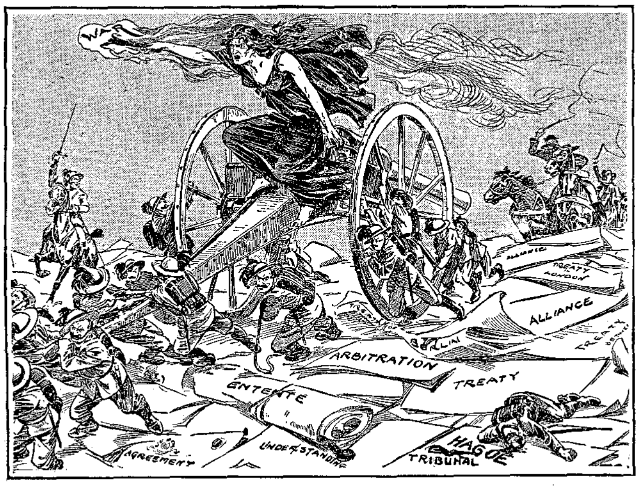
It appears to be universally conceded now that the latest attempt to revive the hoop-skirt has also failed. It does seem that things are not going this year altogether as the steel trade would have them.—*Boston Christian Science Monitor.*

"A Chicago architect is said to have arrived at the conclusion, after careful study of the subject, that the Capitol at Washington can not last more than five hundred years." Colonel Bryan would better get a sprint on.—*Richmond News Leader.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

DANGER OF A WORLD-BLAZE FROM THE TRIPOLI SPARK

ITALY'S SEIZURE of Tripoli has had one ominous result. At present there appears to be a wave of excitement passing from the Califate all through the Islamic world. In some quarters, the dispatches tell us, a holy war has been proclaimed. Boycottage of Italian goods is merely a preliminary symptom of what some papers call the coming Armageddon. A most remarkable document is the proclamation which has been issued from the headquarters of Panislamism, and from what city? Not from Stamboul or Cairo, but from Berlin; Berlin has always been a friend of the Turk. This proclamation is being circulated throughout Mohammedan countries and has passed from the north coast of Africa to the Balkans, and from the Balkans to Arabia. In this proclamation we read:



REALPOLITIK.

"Because the good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."—*Wordsworth.*
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

> "Under no circumstances can Turkey surrender Tripoli to Italy. To evacuate Tripoli would be equal to suicide, both as a Califate and a state. All Mohammedans will support Turkey in this position and it must not be forgotten that the Panislamist organization is now in the hands of educated Europeans. The center of agitation is not in the Orient, but in one of the capital cities of Europe. What this organization demands of Turkey is: to carry out the boycott, not only in Turkey, but throughout the world, wherever Mohammedans have a home, in Egypt, India, Algiers, the Crimea, the Caucasus, and elsewhere. The Califate itself must make every effort to call out the help of the whole Mohammedan world in the shape of money and men. If things come to an extremity, and in case the Powers do not call a halt to Italy, the Califate will feel itself compelled to think that all hope of a just arrangement, especially such as would preclude the possibility of a holy war, is out of the question. Should Turkey be disappointed in her expectation, the matter will be decided over her head. In two months the pilgrims start for Mecca, and there we may expect anything to happen."

Commenting on this proclamation, which we take from the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) says that the limitation of the area of the war will soon be impossible, for it will spread "over European and Asiatic Turkey and a fire will be kindled which can not be extinguished." "We may even see intimations to-day of a coming world-war."

The *Tanin* (Constantinople), a Turkish paper of importance, speaks in the same defiant terms and says:

> "We are bound to prove that Turkey is not the corpse that people believe. . . . A nation, to obtain the submission of another nation, may take extreme measures in utilizing every means within its power. First of all boycottage, but rigorous and relentless boycottage, for Italy, in committing an act of piracy by seizing Tripoli, has made herself an outlaw as concerns international rights, and has forfeited her claim to be treated in conformity with the law of nations. But boycottage is too mild and courteous a method. The Turks have in their hands a more powerful and deadly weapon. What of the Italians settled within Ottoman territory? Shall they be expelled? By no means. They shall be declared prisoners of war and shall be held as hostages until the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum* is secured."

These are "reprisals of a Draconian character," remarks the *Gaulois* (Paris), which adds:

> "We must not lose sight of the fact that European peace depends upon peace in the Orient and that circumstances demand a prompt settlement of this matter, and a reestablishment of normal relations between Italy and Turkey. Any delay in bringing about a solution of the problem will necessarily result in new conflicts between the Balkan states."

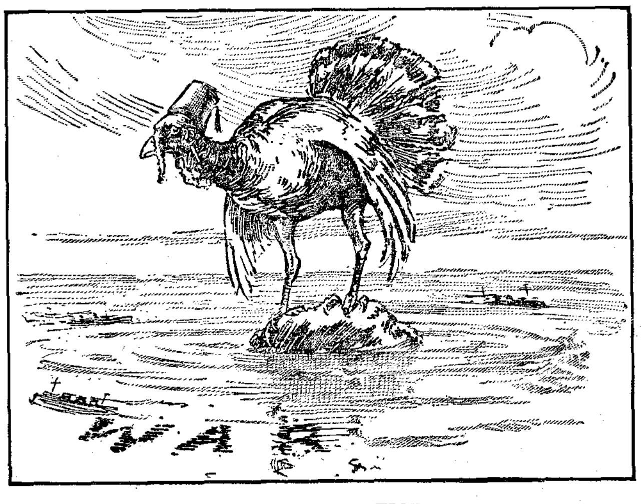
Many of the best informed and most outspoken of London dailies speak with serious foreboding of this Mohammedan conflagration and in *The Daily Mail* we read:

> "The Sultan of Turkey may not be acknowledged throughout North Africa as the Calif or head of the Moslem faith, but he is, even in the eyes of schismatics, a great Moslem potentate, and any suspicion that his authority was endangered by concerted action among European Powers would certainly react through the Moslem world and bring nearer that Armageddon which Moslems in India and Egypt and Africa believe is approaching."

In the same vein *The Daily Chronicle* (London) says ominously:

> "British and French public opinion must give Italy firmly to know that she is acting in a reckless way, which may have considerable effect in countries under the sway of Britain and France, the two great rulers of Islamic peoples. A spark in Tripoli may easily spread throughout the Mohammedan world, and the responsibility for any outburst of fanaticism would be a heavy one."

Italy's plan to confine the war to the single area of Tripoli seems fatuous to *The Westminster Gazette*, which thinks that "the idea of a limited-liability war is always a delusion, but never more so than when the Ottoman Empire is concerned." "If ever Armageddon comes," declares the influential *Spectator* (London), "the Turkish-Italian War might well be the beginning of it."



IN A SEA OF TROUBLE.

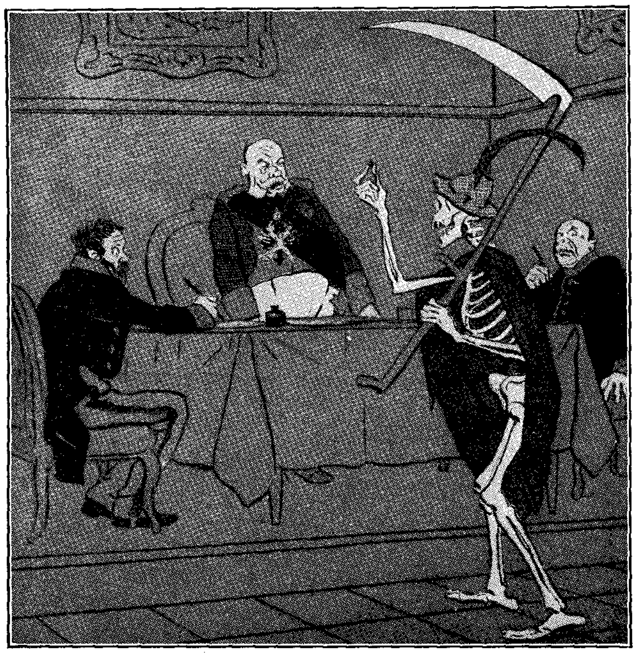
THE TURKEY—"Why, oh why, had I not a two-power standard navy!"
—Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle*.

This paper actually considers that the center of the "balance of power" is in Constantinople and that the Young Turks hold in their hands the arbitrament of peace or war for Europe and the world. Hence we read:

> "If we wished well to the Young Turk régime for no other reason we should wish it for this reason, that the existence of a reasonably stable Turkey prevents the beginning of a general scramble. To attack Turkey is to injure the symbol of Balkan peace. Greece, restless, ambitious, and rather vainglorious, will want to snatch whatever she can as the scene falls about her ears. Turkey would occupy Greek territory, say Thessaly or Epirus; the Bulgars could scarcely be restrained from rushing into Macedonia; Austria has too many ungratified ambitions to stand still while any one else blocked her way to Salonica; and where Austria stept in there Russia would be almost bound to follow. Apart from the mad rush to arms in Europe, the occupation by a Christian Power of a Mohammedan country would cause a ferment from one end of Islam to the other."

POLICY OF RUSSIA'S NEW PREMIER

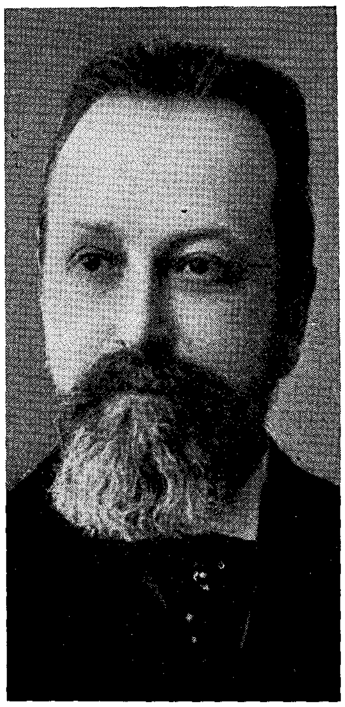
THE ATTITUDE of Russia's new Premier toward the revolutionary forces that are trying to liberalize the Empire is a matter of keenest interest to all who have been watching events in that distrest land during the past few years. Stolypin, we are told, met terror with terror, and represt every liberal movement with a grip of iron. Will Kokovtseff do the same? Hitherto his work has been mainly in the field of finance, tho he was once employed in the Department of Justice, where, we read in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, he introduced certain reforms in criminal administration, whose severity he tried earnestly to soften. Later he became Assistant Commissioner of Prisons and was active in improving the lot of the prisoners. In 1890, however, he began to show his brilliance in finance, and, in 1894, Witte made him Minister of Finance. Stolypin retained him in this post. "It is to his credit," remarks the Hamburg paper, "that he brought into some sort of order the involved and tangled maze of Russian finances," and "it will, in fact, be the main object of this new Premier to solidify the commercial and financial position of the Empire." He feels that this is the main problem now, for, we read:



THE BULLET THAT KILLED THE PREMIER.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—"Whose bullet killed Stolypin?"
DEATH—"It looks to me very much like one of his own secret-police bullets!" —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

> "In this work he professes to find the strongest guaranty of the Empire's cultural development. In the Government's candid cooperation with the legislative bodies and public commercial organizations the hope of rapidly attaining the wished-for prosperity of the country most surely lies."

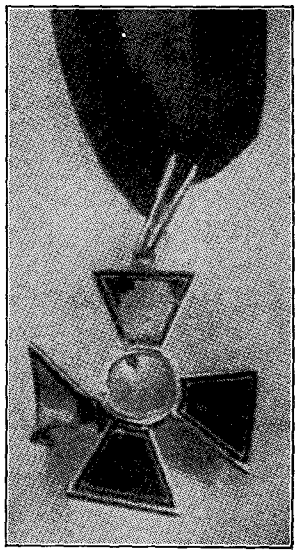


VLADIMIR KOKOVTSEFF,
Who succeeds Stolypin as Premier of Russia.

But the future policy of the new Premier is most clearly outlined by the official organ of the Russian Government, the *Rossiya* (St. Petersburg), in which we read that "the old order" is not to "give way to the new." Things are to go on as before in the administration and we are told:

> "The rumors, so widespread in the press, to the effect that there will be a change in Russian policy as a result of the assassination of Prime Minister Stolypin, are groundless. The policy of Stolypin, which was indissolubly bound up with the life of the Russian Empire and its needs, can not die with the death of its promoter. The safeguarding of the Monarchical Idea, of the rights of the Russian sovereign and of the Russian people, always were and still are the duty of the Government. If a more emphatic assertion of absolutism follows as a result of the assassination at Kief, it is only because at the moment the unsettling excitement of popular sentiment demands it. As the foundation of popular representation lies in popular education, so this education, if it is to be of a truly national character, must begin and end in a battle against revolution and terrorism."

It is no easy task to be Prime Minister of Russia and already Mr. Kokovtseff has many enemies, who tell stories to his discredit. One of them is related by the London *Daily Chronicle* to the effect that a deputation of loyal, non-revolutionary workingmen waited on the new Minister and deprecated the Government's prohibition of any trade-union activities among Russian workingmen. Their spokesman pointed out that this prohibition drives many loyal workingmen into secret societies, or "undergrounds" as the Russians say. "Well, let them crawl underground, if they like it," sneered Mr. Kokovtseff. "Is a man capable of such expressions a statesman?" asks "A Russian Journalist" in the paper we quote from, and *The Anglo-Russian* (London) comments as follows:



CROSS OF SAINT VLADIMIR.

Broken by one of the bullets which struck Stolypin on September 14.

> "Mr. Kokovtseff reminds us of a callous politician of the time of the French Revolution, who on being told that the people were literally starving, having not even dry bread to eat, replied in an equally contemptuous tone: 'Well, let them eat grass instead.'
>
> "Does Mr. Kokovtseff know this incident and its tragic sequel, when that heartless French statesman was hanged on a lamp-post and his mouth stuffed with grass that he might better realize the value of his own advice?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDIA REBUKING POLYGAMY

HOW FAR social reform actually has progressed in India is a question that has often been asked, but never satisfactorily answered. The controversy now fiercely raging all over Hindustan over the announcement made by the Gaekwar of Baroda—who, by common consent, is reckoned to be the greatest champion of advancement—that he has promised his daughter, Indiraraja, in marriage to Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, who has one wife living, throws a flood of light on the subject, illuminating it as nothing has done before this time. All the "lip-reformers" are ranged on the side of the backsliding Prince, finding all manner of excuses for the man, while the sincere workers are denouncing his action, characterizing it as constituting "one of the greatest shocks to the better sense of India that it has received for a generation." Between the two, the progress of modern Hindustan away from the old days is evident.

PRINCESS INDIRA.

The Gaekwar's daughter, who is about to be wedded to Scindia Maharaja of Gwalior, who has one wife living.

As a sample of the extenuating statements, we quote the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), which has the reputation of printing editorials whose veiled innuendo cuts like a knife, but can not be recognized by the law:

> "The Baroda Princess, who is about nineteen, is by no means a girl who is unable to judge for herself. If a grown-up girl, not to say a Princess, elects to marry, her father, even be he a social reformer of pronounced views, has no right to dissuade her from the step and ask her to grow into an old maid.
>
> "Then, again, it is not easy to raise the standard of morality in a community at once. A modern prince with two wives is an improvement upon his ancestors with countless wives. In the Mahratta country, even among the community to which the Gaekwar belongs, it is not everywhere that a monogamous union prevails in practise as well as in principle. Regard being had to the prevailing standard, there is evident difficulty to conform action to ideals. . . . . . .
>
> "The choice of the bridegroom . . . must be the free will of the cultured Princess. We have reason to think that the Gaekwar's interest has been but passive."

Some of the editors, in their desire to find extenuation for the action of the ruler of Baroda, have even gone to the length of expressing their happiness at a persistent rumor current in India that King George V. and Queen Mary, during their visit to Hindustan for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, were actually going to countenance bigamy personally by being present at the marriage. *The Tribune* (Lahore) writes:

> "From the telegrams sent by our Bombay correspondent, it will be found that the marriage of the daughter of the Maharaja Gaekwar has been fixt for the 5th of December next. It so happens that His Majesty the King Emperor and the Queen Empress are to pass through Baroda the same day on their way to Delhi. It is suggested that their Majesties may be invited to the marriage by the Maharaja Gaekwar and may see their way to accept the invitation. As it will mean a halt of six hours only, and will not interfere with their Majesties' program, it is to be earnestly hoped that they will accept the invitation and honor two of the great Princes of India by their presence at the marriage. It will be not only a most graceful act, but will have an excellent effect upon the princes and people of India."

Considering the fact that the Maharaja of Baroda is a despot within his own "Native State" covering an area of over 8,000 miles, peopled by more than 2,000,000 souls, and that he is rich beyond the avarice of man, spending as much as $2,000 daily upon his personal comforts and pleasures, the measure of India's progress may be taken from the fact that many editors have arisen to condemn his action in scathing terms. *The Leader* (Allahabad), which but recently was singing hosannas of this same Prince, thus ventilates its views:

> "There may be nothing surprizing about his Highness of Gwalior (the prospective bridegroom) going in for more wives than one, for that is the way with our Indian princes; but better was expected of the Gaekwar, who by common consent belongs as much to the aristocracy of culture as of birth and wealth. He, the preacher of reform and progress and of lofty ideals of private virtue and public service, to give his daughter in marriage to one who already has a wife—what shall be said of this deplorable lack of conformity in action with the precepts uttered by the mouth? . . . . We can only say that the Gaekwar has acted in a manner that has reflected no credit on his learning or intelligence."

HER FATHER.

His Highness Shri Sir Sayaji Rao III, Gaekwar Maharaja of Baroda, who is being condemned in advanced India for arranging a bigamous match for his daughter.

Many friends of social reform are holding the Gaekwar responsible for the coming event. They criticize him for consenting to such a union, which, as things go in India, could have been prevented without the least trouble, for, after all, it is not a love-match, the Princess not having met the prospective bridegroom until all the details of the marriage had been irrevocably settled. To quote from *The Indian Social Reformer* (Bombay):

> "His Highness (the Gaekwar), in consenting to this marriage, has not only acted in direct contravention of his avowed convictions and in a manner calculated, to use his own words, 'to keep up an unduly low standard of morality among men'—the particular man here concerned being the Maharaja Scindia—but has done so without pressure of any custom or superstition, however absurd. We have often heard people say that His Highness (the Gaekwar) was a man of mere words and that there was no solidity of conviction behind his utterances. We are afraid that this extraordinary action of his shows that this judgment of him was not unfounded."

This editor imploringly adds:

> "There is yet time for His Highness (the Gaekwar) to give up the idea of this marriage, so revolting to all those who regard women as endowed with a soul and spirit equally with man."

The Gaekwar is not showing any signs of accepting this wholesome advice, but fortunately the rumor that King George was to countenance the affair has been authoritatively denied.

In commenting upon this denial, *The Times of India* (Bombay) pertinently remarks that "the suggestion that their Majesties were likely to attend it was little short of an insult." This influential daily urges the Government of India and the English community in Hindustan, euphemistically called Anglo-Indian, not to share in the disgraceful marriage at Baroda:

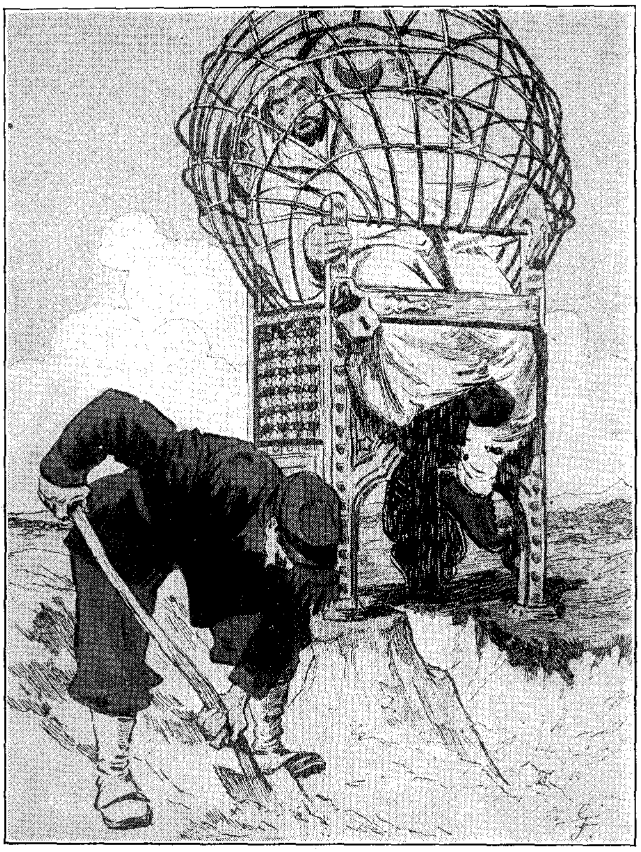
> "So far as they are concerned in the forthcoming ceremonies, we hope the Government of India will range themselves on the side of the best moral sense of the country. The chief actors in this affair are at perfect liberty to follow their own views; in pointing out the wide gulf which separates the Gaekwar's practise from his precept, we can not logically question his freedom or urge that the Government of India should have done so. But as every one cognizant of Indian conditions knows, there are *nuances* indicating the attitude of the Government of India toward ceremonies in Native States. There is, we venture to say, a strong obligation on the Government of India not to participate in the wedding ceremonies beyond what the minimum custom and precedent prescribe. On the unofficial Anglo-Indian community we fear suggestion will be wasted."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE'S BLACK MILITARY RESERVES

A COMING CONFLICT between Germany and France is a continual nightmare to English journalists, and as France seems to be a sort of under-dog, certainly in the past, and perhaps at present in Morocco, some device is sought by which the inevitable foe may be baffled. The *entente* with England is scarcely strong enough, we are told; such pledges and agreements snap like tow when put to the test of practical experience. France must save herself, yet her dwindling population, says Francis Gribble in *T. P.'s Monthly*, makes the prospect of a sufficient army almost hopeless. In 1700 France contained 38 per cent. of the population of the great Powers, in 1911 she has but 8¼ per cent. She is therefore "at Germany's mercy"—a contention he supports as follows:

> "Between 1901 and 1907 the population of Germany increased by 868,079, and that of France by no more than 48,508. In 1870 the populations of the two countries were approximately equal. Now, the population of France is only 39,000,000, while that of Germany is about 64,000,000."

This state of things, he remarks, "is bound to be reflected in the relative strength of the armed forces of the two countries." In vain has France tried "to cover up" the deficiency in Army and Navy "by relaxing the stringency of the medical examination of recruits." In vain has the Government endeavored "to augment the Army by reducing the Navy." "France is bound, year by year to grow weaker and less able to cope with Germany unless she taps the military resources of her colonies." "That is what she means to do." These "military resources" Mr. Gribble, who is an eminent editor and journalistic writer, describes as follows:



UNDERMINING HIM.

MULAI HAFID—"That Frenchman makes me nervous. The more he works, the shakier I feel." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

> "The population of that part of the French African colonies in which recruiting would be possible is estimated at 10,000,000; and there is reason to believe that the estimate is considerably under the truth. It is a population of fighting men—men who would much rather fight for their living than work for it. There would be no need to institute a system of universal service in order to compel them to come in. They would all gladly come in of their own accord, as volunteers; and the number of them who are able-bodied and of a fighting age is computed at about one million.
>
> "One million men, be it observed, who could be recruited, and trained, and kept ready for use in a European war—a reserve of men, that is to say, practically inexhaustible, and so situated that, as long as France, or her allies, kept the command of the sea, no enemy could possibly get at it and destroy it. A million men, too, whose fighting value is not to be denied!"

Of this "fighting value" he tells us further:

> "It has sometimes been assumed that, because handfuls of white men have often scattered hordes of black men, therefore the black man would be of no use in a white man's war; but that is a mistake. Inferior equipment and lack of organization easily account for these sensational defeats. The black man has often proved that, if he is armed like the white man, and has white men to lead him, he is quite capable of standing up to white troops. He did so in the American War of Secession, and in the American War with Spain, when the heights of San Juan were stormed by a black regiment. Napoleon himself employed black troops in European warfare—a black regiment particularly distinguished itself at the siege of Gaeta, and afterward captured Fra Diavolo under the guidance of Victor Hugo's father. Black troops helped to storm the Malakoff, and were employed at Magenta, and in Mexico. At least 3,000 of them served through the Franco-German War. Their bayonet charge at Froeschwiller was one of the most brilliant feats recorded in the history of the war; for they actually preserved their *moral* after the regiment had lost 92 per cent. of its officers and 85 per cent. of its men.
>
> "We may take it, therefore, that there is nothing new or chimerical—nothing to be described as a counsel of despair—in the French proposal to employ black troops against Germany."

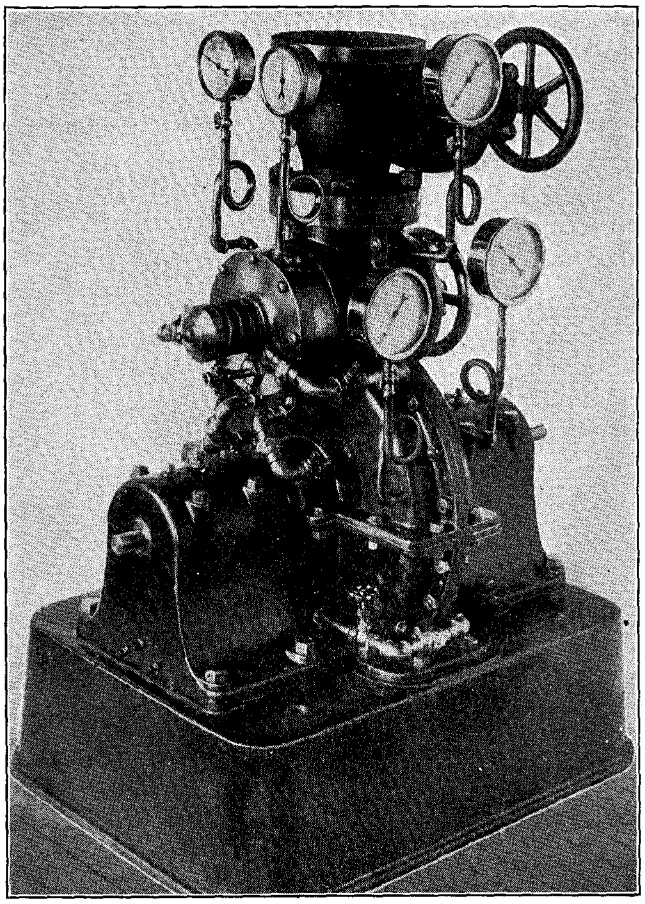
It was Leopold, King of the Belgians, who, in an interview with Mr. Hanotaux, about acquiring the Kongo, "smiled enigmatically in his white beard at the French plenipotentiaries and remarked: 'Ah! Yes. I see what you want there. You are looking for men!'" And these men of the French Kongo are to be "the black peril" for Germany, says this writer, and Germany knows it and thus is far-sightedly aiming at what Stanley called "the country which breeds soldiers." Mr. Gribble concludes by saying of the Kongo country:

> "This is the black peril for Germany and for no other Power; and it is much more real than that Yellow Peril against which the Kaiser noisily warned the Western world.
>
> "Presumably, too, it is a peril to which Germany is not altogether blind, and one not without its bearings on the course of the critical negotiations proceeding, at the moment of writing, with reference to the rights of the two countries in Morocco. The German demand for 'compensation' is, in effect, a demand for the surrender of a portion of the Black Reservoir. That is one of the reasons why Germany is so eager, and so firm; that is also one of the reasons why France shows herself so obstinately reluctant to cede anything."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TESLA'S NEW ROTARY MACHINE

A MACHINE based on a new principle, for use wherever a fluid is used as a vehicle of energy, has been invented by Nikola Tesla. Apparently it is capable of a wide variety of applications, from cases where velocity is to be imparted to the fluid, as in a pump, to those where the moving fluid is itself to operate machinery, either by its velocity alone or by its expansion. The fluid may be liquid or gaseous, and its velocity may be due to simple hydrostatic or gaseous pressure or to explosive combustion. Here, then, we have evidently a device capable of use wherever engines, turbines, pumps, or power-transformers of any kind are now in use. The new principle consists simply in the utilization of the fluid's internal friction and its adhesion to a smooth surface for giving it speed or imparting to machinery its speed already acquired. This operation is thus vastly smoother than in any known pump or engine, and wasteful and injurious jerks are eliminated, as well as complicated parts. The new invention, which is in practical operation at one of the Edison Company's stations in New York, was briefly described by Mr. Tesla before the National Electric Light Association last May, and an authoritative description is now published by *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 9). Says Mr. Tesla:


A 200-HORSE-POWER TESLA STEAM-TURBINE.

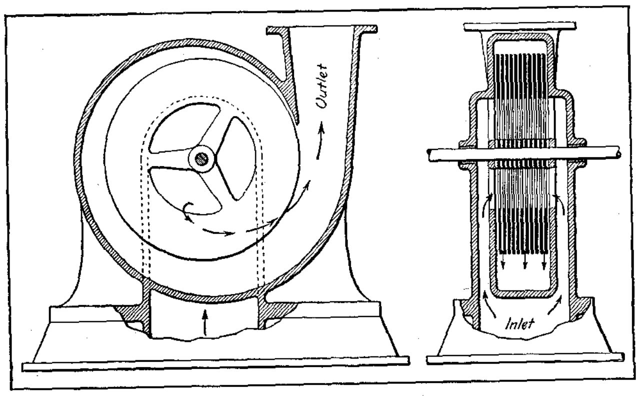
"In the practical application of mechanical power based on the use of a fluid as vehicle of energy it has been demonstrated that, in order to attain the highest economy, the changes in velocity and direction of movement of the fluid should be as gradual as possible. In the present forms of such apparatus, more or less sudden changes, shocks, and vibrations are unavoidable. Besides, the employment of the usual devices for imparting to, or deriving energy from a fluid, as pistons, paddles, vanes, and blades, necessarily introduces numerous defects and limitations and adds to the complication, cost of production, and maintenance of the machine.

"The purpose of the invention is to overcome these deficiencies and to effect the transmission and transformation of mechanical energy through the agency of fluids in a more perfect manner, and by means simpler and more economical than those heretofore employed.

"This is accomplished by causing the propelled or propelling fluid to move in natural paths or stream-lines of least resistance, free from constraint and disturbance such as occasioned by vanes or kindred devices, and to change its velocity and direction of movement by imperceptible degrees, thus avoiding the losses due to sudden variations while the fluid is receiving or imparting energy.

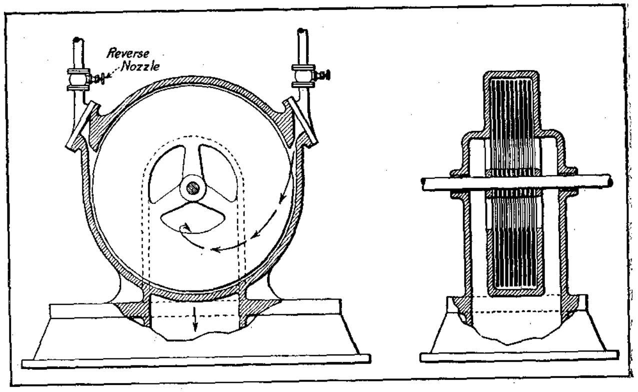
"It is well known that a fluid possesses, among others, two salient properties: adhesion and viscosity. Owing to these a body propelled through such a medium encounters a peculiar impediment known as 'lateral,' or 'skin resistance,' which is twofold: one arising from the shock of the fluid against the asperities of the solid substance, the other from internal forces opposing molecular separation. As an inevitable consequence a certain amount of the fluid is dragged along by the moving body. Conversely, if the body be placed in a fluid in motion, for the same reasons, it is impelled in the direction of movement. The accompanying drawings illustrate operative and efficient embodiments of the idea."

The illustrations show simply a set of smooth disks revolving in a case. When these are set in rotation and the fluid is admitted, it is dragged along in a spiral path, making possibly several revolutions, and is finally expelled through the outlet, having gradually gained in velocity during its trip. In this way the machine may function as a pump or as a device for the compression of air. The reversibility of the machine allows it also to function as a motor when a fluid under pressure or in rapid motion is fed to it. We read:



Longitudinal section. Cross-section.

TESLA DISK-IMPELLER PUMP.



Longitudinal section. Cross-section.

TESLA DISK WHEEL IN A STEAM-TURBINE.

INTERIOR MECHANISM OF MR. TESLA'S TURBINE.

"The operation above described is reversible, for if water or air under pressure be admitted to the opening the runner is set in rotation in the direction of the dotted arrow by reason of the peculiar properties of the fluid which, traveling in a spiral path and with continuously diminishing velocity, reaches the orifices through which it is discharged. If the runner be allowed to turn freely, in nearly frictionless bearings, its rim will attain a speed closely approximating the maximum of that of the fluid in the volute channel and the spiral path of the particles will be comparatively long, consisting of many almost circular turns. If the load is put on and the runner slowed down the motion of the fluid is retarded, the turns are reduced, and the path is shortened."

If steam be admitted, the machine will work like an engine under expansion, but if the expansion be allowed to take place before admission, it will operate like a turbine, being driven by the impact of the rapidly-moving particles. Says the inventor:

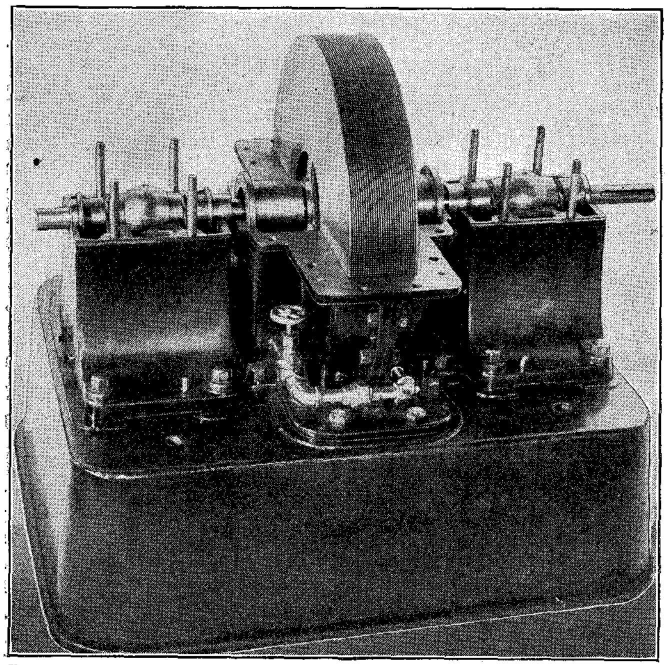
"The above description of the operation is suggested by experience and observation and is advanced merely for the purpose of explanation. The undeniable fact is that the machine does operate, both expansively and impulsively.

"When the expansion in the nozle is complete, or nearly so, the fluid pressure in the peripheral clearance space is small, as the nozle is made less divergent and its section enlarged, the pressure rises, finally approximating that of the supply. But the transition from purely impulsive to expansive action may not be continuous throughout, on account of critical states and conditions, and comparatively great variations of pressure may be caused by small changes of nozle velocity.

"In the preceding, it has been assumed that the pressure of supply is constant or continuous, but it will be understood that the operation will be, essentially, the same if the pressure be fluctuating or intermittent, as that due to explosions occurring in more or less rapid succession."

One of the special advantages claimed by the inventor for his device is its ease and simplicity of reversal, which may be effected simply by turning a valve. He says in conclusion:

"It is simple, light, and compact, subject to but little wear, cheap, and exceptionally easy to manufacture, as small clearances and accurate milling work are not essential to good performance. In operation it is reliable, there being no valves, sliding contacts, or troublesome vanes. It is almost free of windage, largely independent of nozle-efficiency, and suitable for high as well as for low fluid velocities and speeds of revolution. The principles of construction and operation are capable of embodiment in machines of the most widely different forms, and adapted for the greatest variety of purposes."

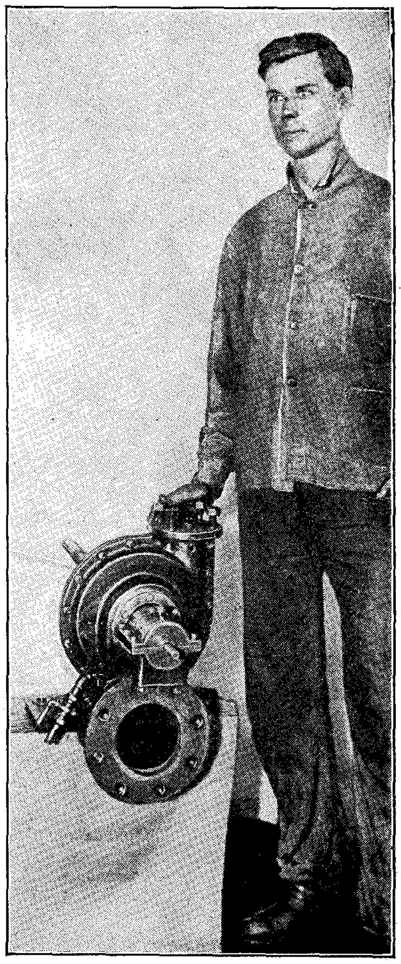

Illustrations from "Engineering News," New York.

HOW THE TURBINE LOOKS WITH THE UPPER CASING OFF.

Showing the cluster of thin disks that develop 200-horse-power.

THE MACHINIST'S SENSE OF TOUCH

DESPITE the high development of automatic-machine construction, the sense of touch remains an essential factor in a large part of the operations performed in manufacturing. This is due, we are told by *The American Machinist* (New York, October 5) to the wide utilization of semi-automatic and hand-operated machinery even in the most scientifically organized plants. In the majority of shops operations are still carried on upon a scale which warrants only a limited amount of automatic machinery. So, in spite of the general departure from the earlier hand-processes, the sense of touch remains of considerable importance. We read, for instance, that


SIZE OF THE TESLA TURBINE.

A 110-horse-power machine under the hand of the man who runs it.

"The faculty known as the sense of touch that enables the operator of a hand-screw machine to follow, by the 'feel' of his lever, the cutting action of each of the tools as it is in turn run over the rotating stock, and to finish the cut with a definite pressure against the tool-slide stop, also serves as an accurate medium by which the operator of the hand-miller may gage the action of the cutter under which he feeds his work. In these cases, as with certain other machines of the hand-operated type, the practised workman can bring the tools to the work or the work to the cutter with a movement that is almost instantaneous and, throughout the extent of the cut, a feed may be maintained that is limited only by the strength of the operator or by what his sense of touch tells him is the maximum rate permissible with the speeds and tools employed.

"The dexterity of manipulation which usually develops in the hand coincident with the sense of touch, and which is an equally important consideration in modern shop practise, enables punch presses to be fed with little loss of time, and small work to be passed in and out of milling-fixtures and drilling-jigs with a similar economy of time and effort. A boy tending a certain machine of the semi-automatic type with a dial feed for carrying the work under a set of punches, has been known to develop sufficient cleverness of the fingers to enable him to drop 50,000 small blanks into holes in the dial in a day of ten hours; at the same time inspecting each blank, and this also by touch rather than visually, his attention being focused upon the general operation of the machine and not directly upon the work fed in the dial.

"Similarly, the movements of a machine-operator's foot may be developed to an extent that converts this member into a device functioning throughout the work day with the regularity of machinery itself. In fact, in certain instances on punch-press work, hand fed, and requiring foot-pressure upon a treadle to start each cycle of movements, the application of the starting pressure may occur with such clock-like regularity as to form a source of danger to the operator in that his fingers for some reason may lag for an instant and be caught under the punch, the movements of which continue as regularly as tho occurring without human intervention.

"Constituting as it does so essential a factor in modern production, the sense of touch is likely to be developed and utilized still further, rather than dispensed with in our mechanical progress, and the legitimate field of the various hand-operated machine tools as manufacturing machines extended correspondingly along with the increase in the use of power-feed machines of both the conventional and high-power types."

SURFACE RAILROADS AND ELEVATED STREETS

When we desire to separate railway and vehicular traffic, why not give up the surface to the former and put the street one story up? When we separate rails and highway at a crossing it is a matter of convenience which goes above and which below; why not also consult convenience when the two are to take the same direction, instead of merely intersecting? That there is much in favor of an elevated street, in such a case, is the editorial opinion of *Engineering News* (New York), to which a correspondent, Charles S. Wray, writes in advocacy of a plan of this kind for West Street, New York, along the Hudson River docks. Since Mr. Wray wrote, an elaborate plan has been proposed by the New York Central Railroad for elevating the freight tracks along the water-front; but this is looked upon with disfavor by many, and the validity of Mr. Wray's argument has not been affected. Says this writer:

"From present indications an elevated structure on West Street . . . seems the plan most likely to be carried out. Without going into the economics of terminal charges, which seem to be proved to the satisfaction of each side in the controversy, according to the point of view taken, there still remains the question, in the event of building an elevated structure, whether it would not be more economical to maintain the railway tracks at the present street surface, and use the elevated structure for trucking purposes.

"This would mean a much lighter structure, with longer spans and fewer columns, render the arrangement of tracks more elastic, and give better access to piers and car-floats, while at the same time preserving good light and air for the street traffic.

"Access to such a raised street could be given for trucks every four to six blocks by a ramp of easy grade which would not interfere with traffic in the side street used, as that street would end at this point, and so have little traffic except that destined for the elevated structure. Access for pedestrians could be provided for at every street.

"The number of passengers carried on ferry-boats is already much reduced since the completion of the river-tubes, and facilities are provided for those remaining on the upper decks of almost all ferry-boats. Ramps of easy grade parallel to the elevated street would give trucks access to the ferries, those trucks going off the boat taking one ramp, those going on taking the other.

"As the city owns the water-front and the present street surface it could lay out a much more comprehensive track system at considerably less expense than the proposed system . . . entails, and a consequently smaller charge to the railroads availing themselves of the terminal facilities offered."

Commenting on this, the editor says that the construction of elevated sidewalks in crowded cities, leaving the street surface for vehicle and street-car traffic, has long been contemplated as a possibility. He thinks, however, that the particular scheme advocated by Mr. Wray would prove costly and difficult.

POISONING BY GAS

Altho most persons know that it is injurious to breathe illuminating-gas, and some few know that gas as now made is far more poisonous than it used to be, there will be general surprize at the statement quoted from Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that in some parts of the country deaths from gas-poisoning now approach or exceed those from certain serious diseases, so that it may be regarded as a cause of mortality on the same footing with scarlet fever or typhoid, or the more recent infantile paralysis. The paper in which this statement is made was read by W. T. Sedgwick and F. Schneider, Jr., before the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health. Our quotations are from an article in *Engineering News* (New York, September 14), where we read:

"The paper reviews the efforts which were made to prevent the sale of water-gas in Massachusetts in the early eighties and which were successful until those interested in the old and new processes of gas-making came to terms. At first the old gas companies secured State legislation prohibiting the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas containing more than 10 per cent. of carbon monoxid. What Professor Sedgwick describes as a 'battle royal' was fought between the two opposing gas companies. The State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity having been brought into the controversy, the late Prof. William Ripley Nichols was requested by the board to investigate the relative sanitary qualities of the old and new gas. Professor Sedgwick, who had just come to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Johns Hopkins University, was invited to join Professor Nichols in this work. Numerous experiments with animals readily proved the danger from water-gas, but, as already stated, the opposing gas interests finally came together, and this being accomplished they 'united in the repeal of the old law because it interfered with business.' The law virtually prohibiting the sale of water-gas was repealed in 1890.

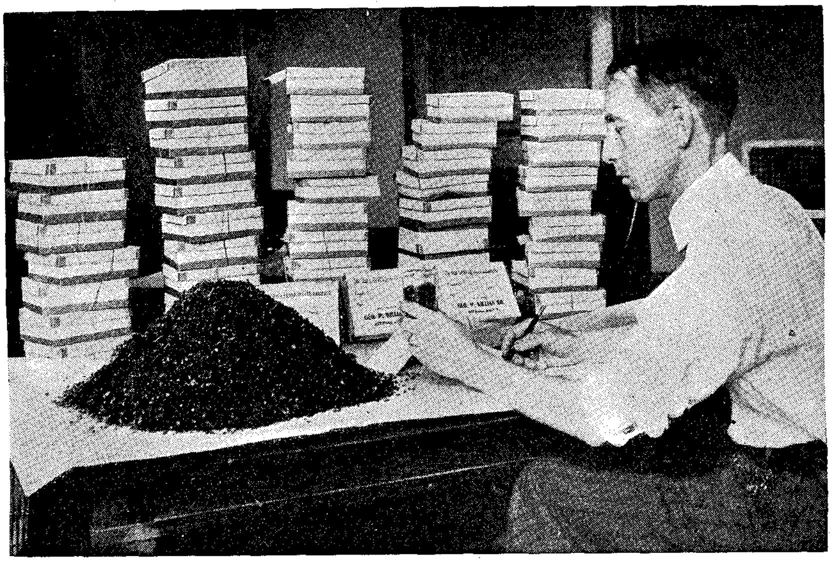
PROF. W. T. SEDGWICK,

Who ranks gas-poisoning with such scourges as scarlet fever and typhoid in its astonishing record of fatalities.

"The authors of the paper mentioned present statistics to show rapid increase in deaths from illuminating-gas after the repeal of the law. They state 'that in the fifty years preceding the repeal of the law regulating the amount of carbon monoxid in gas, there were not half a dozen cases of gas-poisoning outside the two or three where the gas was being used in Massachusetts in violation of the law. Since that time it is safe to say that there have been at least 1,200. Is not that a pretty high price to pay for the convenience of manufacturers?'"

The following paragraph from the paper, in which comparisons are made between deaths from gas-poisoning and from scarlet fever and typhoid fever, will, says *Engineering News,* doubtless surprize many readers:

"In Rhode Island, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, but especially in the northern tier of States, gas-poisoning is to-day a very serious cause of sickness and death; how serious may be judged by the following facts: The rate per 100,000 in gas-poisoning in this State [Massachusetts] and in Rhode Island is now quite comparable with that of scarlet fever in some years, and measles in others. For example, in 1905, in Massachusetts, the rate for measles was 5.9 and for scarlet fever 3.9, both of which figures are exceeded by some of the figures for gas-poisoning. In 1909 the rate for measles in Massachusetts was 4.76 and that for scarlet fever 7.86, figures again either exceeded or approached by the statistics of deaths from gas-poisoning. As for infantile paralysis, about which we hear so much, gas-poisoning is a far more serious cause of death to-day than that is, and ought to be taken account of correspondingly. It is not so alarming, because we know more about it. We are always alarmed by the things we don't understand; we are apt to be too little alarmed by the things with which we have become familiar. Let us compare gas-poisoning with a disease like typhoid fever. Typhoid fever in Cincinnati this last year reached the rate of only 5 per 100,000. In Hamburg, Germany, it has been 4 and 5 per 100,000 for some time. In other words, more people are dying of illuminating-gas in Rhode Island and Massachusetts than are dying of typhoid in Hamburg and in many other places."



From the Washington "Star."

"THE SOMEWHAT UNENVIABLE TASK OF COUNTING THE VICTIMS."

Despite the industry apparent here in exterminating the fly, a scientific writer fears that the effect "will prove more or less evanescent."

The remedy for this state of things, in Professor Sedgwick's opinion, is to return to the old-fashioned coal-gas, which is still used in many places, and which by the testimony of gas men is not much, if any, dearer than the water-gas, but much less convenient to make. He writes:

"It is argued by the gas men that the water-gas has a higher candle-power. So it has, nominally, according to the common methods of measurement, but all I can say on that head is this: I would like to go back to the old coal-gas simply and purely on candle-power. The old light was a better light than the light to-day. Altho the light to-day may read 24 candles and the old one read only 16, I know that the old gas was a better gas for domestic use.

"Massachusetts is entitled to credit for having required a record of cases of gas-poisoning. She is not entitled to great credit for having repealed the 10-per-cent. law. Gas has become in Massachusetts, and especially in Rhode Island, a very important cause of death, and it is our business as sanitarians to take cognizance of that fact and to act upon it."

DOCTORING COAL

THE IDEA that something may be obtained for nothing is apparently not confined to high finance, or to the mechanics of "perpetual motion." It crops out occasionally in the attempt to increase the heating capacity of a fuel by treating it with some chemical that is not itself a combustible. As readers of these pages will remember, it was confidently asserted, not long ago, that ordinary furnace-ash, having no fuel value at all, could be made to burn when so treated. Apparently even the responsible officials of certain railroads have been duped in this way. Under the title given at the head of this article, a contributor to *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, September) gives some suggestive facts. He says:

"A report emanating from Boston says that Philip O. Levitt, an engineer on the Boston & Albany Railroad, has perfected a process by which he can reduce by one-third the amount of coal burned by locomotives. The inventor or discoverer of this process says: 'My plan consists in part of spraying the coal with my secret solution. And I also save a great deal of coal in building fires. I have devised methods to offset almost wholly the waste by the fire caretakers in the roundhouse before the locomotive is sent out on its run.'

"In 1892 great claims were made in New England for the use of a mixture called 'Kom Kom,' which was reported to convert inferior coal into a fine steam-making combustible. The scheme was promoted by a man named Howard. That man seemed to deceive the president of the New York & New England Railroad concerning the value of the mixture, but the mechanical officials were not taken in. A new president was elected for the road, and after an investigation he reported:

"'We have found out that Howard, entirely unknown to the company, had contracted with a Boston firm to have all the coal used by the company sprinkled with some patent stuff called "Kom Kom," which was supposed to improve it in some way. The "Kom Kom" cost four cents a gallon, and it took three gallons to sprinkle a ton of coal. Thus the company paid twelve cents on every ton of coal for stuff that was worthless. For this purpose alone Howard spent between $40,000 and $50,000. There is not a drop of "Kom Kom" used by the New York & New England Road.

"'An inspection of the coal in the bins showed that it was the poorest quality and resulted in the rejection of several thousand tons that were ready for delivery. Yet the company was paying for good coal. The annual report showed that the cost of fuel had been 26 cents per train mile, whereas the average for about fifty roads was only 20 cents. Between "Kom Kom" and poor coal, the New York & New England had a hard time of it.'

"The fuel value of coal depends upon the quantity of carbon and hydrocarbons it contains. When these are burned with the proper admixture of oxygen nothing more of heat value can be secured, no matter what doctoring may be attempted."

FIGHTING THE FLY IN WASHINGTON

THE RESULTS of last summer's campaign against the fly in the city of Washington may be gaged by the accompanying illustration, which first appeared in the Washington *Star*, and shows an officer of the Health Department of that city "counting," or rather measuring, flies as a preliminary to awarding a prize offered for the slaughter of these pests. *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, October 7), which appears to be rather skeptical regarding the permanent effect of the recent "fly-swatting" campaigns, has this comment to make on the picture and the work that it portrays:

"The topic of the fly as a carrier of disease germs has been discust almost *ad nauseam* in popular magazines and newspapers, so much so that some individuals have even felt it incumbent upon them to raise their voice in defense of the poor fly. Most of us, however, will hardly allow their sympathies to drift in this direction, but will rather indorse and give their moral, if not active, support to such campaigns as that recently instituted in Washington. . . . Prizes were awarded to children under sixteen years of age who brought the largest number of flies to stations established for the purpose. The use of fly-paper had to be barred from the competition, as the flies thus entrapt can not be counted. That nevertheless the efforts of the school children were rewarded with no little success can be gathered from our illustration, which shows Dr. Arthur L. Murray, of the City Health Department, occupied with the somewhat unenviable task of counting the victims. The word counting must be understood figuratively, it appears, for we observe that Mr. Murray is holding a measuring-glass full of flies in his hand.

"If the general public could be aroused to wage as it were a perpetual war against the flies, we should no doubt not only be in a large measure rid of this pest itself, but the general health of the community would be measurably improved. Unfortunately it is a great deal easier to stir up a temporary enthusiasm for a 'new idea' than to maintain a permanent spirit of systematic warfare. It is to be feared that the effect of the recent fly campaign at Washington will prove more or less evanescent."

LETTERS AND ART

A BIT OF SCOTLAND BROUGHT TO AMERICA

WHILE Boston is getting its fill of Irish folk-play, New York is having the first dose of Scotch—real Harry-Lauder Scotch, with all the burr included. Barrie, of course, has given us glimpses of Scotland; but with him one doesn't fail to see a kind of English dilution. Graham Moffatt is a man of one play so far, but London and New York have both given their suffrage to his drama of "When Bunty Pulls the Strings." Over there, we are told, it won by the way it was acted; Mr. Moffatt himself and as many of his family as the piece afforded parts for seem to have been employed. Here the play goes, says the New York *Evening Post*, "by virtue of its own intrinsic merit." "It is a veritable transcript from the great book of life," we are assured, "is fresh in scene and atmosphere, and is filled with a humor which depends upon essential truth rather than grotesque exaggeration." One fact that couldn't have been calculated by these folk-players—Irish and Scotch—is that they are likely to play so beautifully into each other's hands, to help advertise each other. "Mr. Moffatt's comedy will be as offensive to some Scotchmen as Synge's 'Playboy of the Western World' has proved to a good many Irishmen." They both carry with them "a bitter flavor." *The Evening Post* critic proceeds:

STUDYING THE CATECHISM.

Bunty and her brother appear engaged in this laudable occupation as the curtain rises, and throughout the play the religious side of Scotch life is prominent. The brother rebels against the study of the catechism and declares he will run away to Glasgow, but is won back to home-life by a bonnie lassie.

"It must be admitted that the view taken of the Caledonian character, especially among the 'unco guid,' is not by any means an inspiring one. Of the principal personages all are amusing and veracious, but none is wholly admirable. Collectively they constitute a group of studies in vulgar selfishness and hypocrisy, common enough, doubtless, in all strata of modern social life, but not always regarded as a rich source of merriment.

"The scene opens, on a Sunday morning, in the parlor of *Tammas Biggar*, grocer and elder, in a small provincial town. Externally he affects the dour Calvinist—especially on a Sunday, when he pulls down the window-shades as a guard against sunshine and frivolity—actually he is an old Pharisee, with an eye perpetually fixt upon the main chance. A domestic tyrant, he has driven his elder son into exile and dissipation, and now is bullying a younger one to the extremest limits of endurance. As his daughter *Bunty* is about to be married to *Weelum Sprunt*—a sanctimonious and dull young carpenter, who has just been made an elder on account of his phenomenal virtue—he is thinking of replacing her as a housekeeper with a second wife. Now to pay the debts of his elder son he has used certain funds entrusted to him by *Susie Simpson*, a vinegarish old maid, whose vindictiveness is only equaled by her (profest) religious zeal. *Susie* has learned of this embezzlement and offers *Tammas* the choice of marrying her or of risking prosecution and scandal. He declines to discuss a matter of this earthly kind on the Sabbath, and so gains a brief respite, only to be completely demoralized by the unexpected arrival of *Eelen Dunlop*, the woman whom, as *Thomas Small*—as he was then known—he had deserted shamefully on their wedding-day, a quarter of a century before."

If the Scotch don't cry out on this set as libels upon the fair name of Scotland it must be because they have more humor than the Irish. *Bunty* takes up this domestic tangle and proceeds with manipulating the "strings":

"*Bunty*—hitherto the directing spirit of the household—is confronted on this particular Sabbath morning, when her affianced spouse, *Weelum Sprunt*, was to stand by the plate in his new capacity of elder, for the first time at the morning service. And nobly she rises to the occasion. The scene shifts to the outside of the kirk, where the shy and distressful *Weelum*, temporarily deserted by his prospective father-in-law, is exposed to a series of embarrassing mischances, arising from the sudden sickness of the minister, his own blunders, and other causes. Everything, he complains, is going wrong on that eventful day. His misery culminates when his aunt, the viperish *Susie Simpson*, arrives, publicly accuses *Elder Biggar*—who has by the time reached the kirk—of robbery, and demands his instant arrest. It is then that *Bunty* interferes and checkmates *Susie* by saying that her money is

EELEN DUNLOP, TAMMAS BIGGAR, AND *SUSIE SIMPSON.*

Susie has learned of his embezzlement and offers *Tammas* the choice of marriage or exposure; but her plans are upset by the arrival of his old flame, *Eelen*. *Bunty* cleverly extricates him from his predicament.

safe under lock and key at home, and that she can have it whenever she wants it. As a matter of fact, this money is the wretched *Weelum's*, and that unfortunate young man is informed that his marriage must now be postponed until he is repaid or has earned as much more. Fortunately for him, in the third act it is discovered that *Susie* had no right to the money anyhow, that she had in fact quietly appropriated it from the infant *Weelum*, the true heir. Then *Bunty*, who, of course, made this important discovery, has no difficulty in settling affairs to her own satisfaction. She arranges that her father shall marry his old flame, *Eelen*, whom she has found to be a housekeeper altogether to her own liking, and promises to wed *Weelum* immediately."

The whole interest in the piece "is centered in the delineation of the characters," and most of them, "like Synge's Irish peasant drama, might well have been copied from the life." The writer adds:

"The representation as a whole is good, and the stage management is excellent, especially in the kirk scene, where the atmosphere is capital. It would be a mistake to suppose that this comedy is in any sense a great work, but it is in its way important because it opens up a comparatively new field for dramatic exploration, and valuable, for the old lesson which it enforces, that the true object of the stage is to hold the mirror up to nature. The personages in 'Bunty Pulls the Strings' are something more than stage puppets."

THE MASQUE OF TONGUES ON THE STAGE

WE HAVE NOT the French sensitiveness which drives from their stage any who can not speak their language properly. Instead, we find a piquancy that charms when our tongue is rendered barely intelligible by foreign accents and intonations. We have even taken to our hearts and adopted as our own actresses like Mme. Modjeska, Mme. Nazimova, and Mme. Kalisch, tho the speech of the first was far from flawless, and that of the others misses half the atmosphere that bathes the use of words for the native-born. The latest comer is Mme. Simone, a French woman who played in Paris the *Hen Pheasant*, in Rostand's "Chantecler"; but who is displaying her versatility by playing in English Bernstein's heroine in "The Thief." Her English, says the New York *Sun* critic, "is equally free from foreign accent and English intonation. In the latter particular she still defers to her native tongue." Cases similar to ours occur also on the stage in England, one of which leads the critic of *The Westminster Gazette* to observe that "the efforts by foreigners on the stage to speak English as English people are regrettable, except in the rare cases where a real success is achieved." He goes further:

"Indeed, in all cases where the speech of the player betrays him and our ear tells us at once that he is not English, altho supposed to be an Englishman speaking English, I think that the real interest in the play disappears. The affair may be curious and interesting, but is not drama, which demands illusion, which requires of each individual spectator the kind of successful self-surrender of disbelief which constitutes the temporary make-believe that is his contribution to drama. The theater asks much in the way of make-believe, and on certain lines the greater the demand the greater the ease in complying with it, but the demands must be congruous, and there is an incongruity when one is asked to make-believe or to accept a convention in respect of one member only of the company."

This writer admits that his is "not the popular view," remembering that "a great part of the public will go to the theater quite as gladly to be astonished by a performer as interested by a drama." Among the cases that help to prove his point will be found some that show the old-time blunt "condescension of foreigners" tinctured with a veiled irony. Thus:

"No better evidence is required than the prodigious success of the famous child-actor Master Betty, who appeared in the company of full-grown players as hero in Shakespeare's tragedies and was the rage of the town. One can more easily get a crowd to hear a man playing the violin indifferently with his feet than to listen to one playing it very well with his hands, and I have seen pictures that were admired, not because they were beautifully painted, but for the reason that they were very well done, seeing that the painter had to hold his brush between his teeth. Art has nothing to do with such matters, tho from some points of view these freak performances may deserve some admiration.

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BERNHARDT'S SUCCESSOR IN PARIS.

So Mme. Simone is now looked upon in the French capital. She is making an American tour playing in English, something Sara never had the courage to undertake.

"It will be asked how far one would go. Certainly nice questions arise, perhaps the nicest imaginable is whether one would accept 'Macbeth' played with a strong Scots accent if the whole company spoke in the same way. Of course there could be little dispute if only the Thane were broad. We all know that our American cousins, when they deal with Shakespeare, condescend to endeavor to speak with a British accent, with the British accent for which otherwise they profess contempt; and the same applies to the Canadians, whose speech to some extent resembles that of the people with whom they have just declined to reciprocate, and the Australians, who recognize us by our accent, and are said by some to have a rather Cockney tinge in their tongue.

"Moreover, the great question arises as to what is the correct method of English speech, or, to put it perhaps more conveniently, of pronouncing Shakespeare's lines. Now, taking for a moment two artists whose style is beyond dispute, say Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Forbes Robertson, I wonder what Shakespeare would have thought of the tone of their speech, which we consider beautiful. After all, spelling and handwriting have greatly changed since his time, and many words have modified their meaning, and we know that the pronunciation of certain words is no longer the same. So far as accent, in speaking of verse, is concerned, no doubt matters must be and are as they were, but I wonder very much whether the speech of the distinguished players whom I have named would not have seemed strange to the author of 'Hamlet.'"

Things are worse in the opera, of course, where the singers might sing multiplication tables without a large part of the auditors being any the wiser. The present writer has heard singers supposed to represent one nation using "Italian, French, and German, with the chorus in English." Even:

> "I think we have had Italian actors and actresses playing in their native tongue with a company speaking English, or at least the best English at its command. Nevertheless, even going outside Shakespeare, when one has, for instance, a *Polly Eccles* with a French accent, there is a wrong note in the whole performance, a manifest absurdity and grotesque incongruity with the rest of the play, destructive to the drama even if the actress has astounding genius and can amaze and interest one by the exhibition of it.
>
> "The most agreeable and satisfactory exhibition of the kind that I can recollect was the performance of 'Pelléas and Mélisande,' by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sara Bernhardt, in which the former played the heroine in French, which she spoke wonderfully well. But here two circumstances were useful—one that the whole performance was abnormal, because the French actress was playing a male part, without for one moment succeeding in concealing her sex, and the other that no one knows the nationality of *Pelléas* and his people, and the little Princess was a foreigner to them and may very well have spoken their tongue with a strange accent. By the by, at one time we used to receive paragraphs from industrious press-agents saying that Bernhardt was learning English with a view to playing Shakespeare in our tongue. I am glad now to learn that she is going to learn golf instead."

ALFRED TENNYSON DICKENS,

Who left England a youth of twenty and has lived for over forty years in Australia. He is now in America lecturing about his father, whom he never saw again.

THE "GETHSEMANE" OF LITERATURE

THE BEST MINDS of our day "live in Gethsemane" and "write with their hearts' blood," says a British writer who contrasts the last century with this. The authors of a hundred years ago lived in pleasanter surroundings and wrote to give pleasure, without much regard for the facts of human misery and sin. Now literature has a "new note," says Mr. James Douglas—the note of reality. He doesn't mean "realism," for we had that quality in the last century, and his reality means spiritual truth as well as physical facts. While we are coming nearer reality, he shows us in *Public Opinion* (London), we are getting away from artifice—the thing, he thinks, that has governed literature to a great extent during the past fifty years. Nowadays, he declares, as we quoted him in part above—

> "The best minds of our day live in Gethsemane. They write with their hearts' blood. They are not professsional martyrs or haloed saints. They are human beings who ache with human sorrows and human follies and human sins. They are in the thick of our stupidity, our absurdity, our selfishness, our remorse. They rise with us out of the mire, and they fall with us into the mud. They show us our souls in the making, and the sight fills us with fear and shame and wrath and laughter. They make us hate ourselves and pity ourselves. And they help us to love our meanest neighbor."

Literature in the latter half of the nineteenth century, he affirms, "was merely the ornament of prosperity." We recall the masters of that day—Tennyson, Browning, Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne—and "find in them a great mass of purely literary affectation and a very small quantity of original passion." This is knocking down images with a vengeance. And Mr. Douglas has more of the same sort. He draws up the prose writers, Ruskin, Macaulay, Stevenson, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Pater, and asserts that with them "the decorative element is supreme." He goes on:

> "If we disregard the artifice in these writers and try to test their work by bringing it into contact with life, we find that very little is left to satisfy our craving for reality. Somehow or other time has eaten away the spell they once cast upon us. They have not altered: it is we who have altered. The poems we once found fresh have suddenly grown stale. The stories we shouted over have unexpectedly turned sour. Virtue has gone out of the Victorian immortals and out of the Edwardian immortals, too. It is a kind of hard labor to wade through their poems, their novels, and their plays. We feel like the child who is attacked by the nausea of the nursery, and who is caught smashing his toys."

The first consequence of this reaction is "a savage hatred of literature and literary men." Mr. Douglas "can barely tolerate old-fashioned confectioners like Mr. Alfred Noyes." He comes with the new wine that America is just beginning to sip, saying, "What we like is the sharp astringency of Synge, with his fierce contempt for everything that comes out of the ink-pot." What we want now is "food that is unsauced and unspiced with any form of literary hypocrisy." In other words—

> "We are in the early stages of a revolt against half a century of materialism. We turn away from literature that is nothing but the harp of David in the ear of Saul—the tinkle of art trying to soothe satiety. We go to the writers who express the fever in our blood, the misery in our bones—the refusal to accept things as they are, the determination to challenge established facts and to question the foundations of life. It is not merely against money and luxury that we rebel. It is against the arrogance of opinion and the effrontery of science. It is against all the forces that crush the little soul of the meanest man. We demand air to breathe, and we flock to the writers who give us air.
>
> "They are a queer, ragged regiment, when you look at them. At their head are two dead old men—Tolstoy and Ibsen—very dead in one sense and very much alive in another. They were and are and will be for a long time to come the arch-masters of reality. There is also Turgenef and there is Dostoyefsky. It would be hard to exaggerate the influence which these four masters of reality have exerted upon European literature. Between them they have killed the old drama and the old novel. They have taught us to demand reality in art. And reality is something far higher and far deeper than realism. Reality is the state of the soul: realism is a trick of the pen.
>
> "When a man faces his own nature and faces the facts of life, then he attains reality. This facing of the facts is the new note in literature. Not merely the physical facts—not merely the bewildering irregularities on the surface of life—but the spiritual facts—the life behind life, the soul within the body. In their several ways certain men of our time are hunting down these realities, which are the only elements which give meaning to life and to its mirrored shadow, literature. Whereas the old artificers went in for self-pleasing, the new realists go in for self-torture. Their agony is our agony. Their passion is our passion. What we are trying to beat out in our lives they too are trying to beat out in their words. Mr. Bernard Shaw in one way, Mr. Wells in another way, Mr. Galsworthy in his fashion, Mr. Arnold Bennett in another fashion—these are types of the men who are hewing out of our anguish a new literature."

Mr. Douglas sees the men he has just named as "interpreting the unhappy conscience of mankind." Further:

> "They are stammering the dark pain in our spirit. Their translation of our suffering is clumsy. They can not keep their vanity out of their vision. But they ease us and help us to go on with our secret purgation. We are opprest by the crowds of ignorance sweating and jostling around us, but we feel the clear air above and beyond. . . . . . .
>
> "It is this closeness to actual experience that distinguishes the new literature from the old. In a very deep sense it is religious experience that shapes its revelation."

A SON OF DICKENS

TO THE SON of Charles Dickens, who comes from the antipodes for the first time in forty years, America seems more like home, that is, more like Australia, than England. So he told a reporter for the New York *Sun* during his recent visit. This son, named after Alfred Tennyson, went out to Australia when a youth of twenty. He never saw his father again, nor, indeed, had he ever returned to his old home until the past year, when he came back to the Western world to lecture about his father. The reporter, after bringing forward the usual irrelevancies by means of which visiting foreigners gain an impression of American "smartness," led the newcomer to talk about himself and his more famous father. One thing that the interview reveals is that certain English types still persist since the day the elder Dickens put them into his fiction. The son explains:

THE BULL'S INN, ROCHESTER.

A Dickens landmark recently visited by his son, seen as the central figure of the group.

"I visited the inn where *Mr. Pickwick* first met *Alfred Jingle*. It was not so much changed either. A party of us had luncheon there and the landlord entered surprizingly into the spirit of the occasion.

"'Glad to see you, gentlemen,' he said in greeting us; 'very glad, very glad. A good luncheon awaiting you, gentlemen, a good luncheon; indeed an excellent luncheon, I might say. Lamb or veal, gentlemen; a good shoulder of lamb or a joint of veal, and either done to a turn.'

"And so he went through the whole menu, *Alfred Jingle* to the life, and enjoying it thoroughly himself. He loved the works of my father and was glad to honor his memory. Indeed, I found it touching to observe how dear his memory yet is among the people and in the places whose scenes he made familiar.

"I visited the old home and the meadow which we boys used to have to visit by a circuitous route if we wanted to play there mornings. For my father was very industrious and worked every morning from nine o'clock until one, regardless of all else, and he could not bear being disturbed. And as the way to our cricketing ground lay past his study window we had to climb hedges and skirt the orchard in order to get to the meadow.

"Worse yet, our croquet ground was overlooked by his study window and many a time we had to watch the clock, hoping he was not going to work overtime that day so we could get to our game.

"My father's habits of living were very simple at home. We children always had our dinner at midday, and he would come into the dining-room and stand at the sideboard and take something light to eat. He never ate at that hour what could be termed a meal.

"As I said, he was very industrious and kept very busy. He generally had two novels in hand at one time, and scarcely ever kept further than one instalment ahead in their publication.

"As you know, they would first appear serially, and it would have been a wonderful thing had he ever had one completed and off his mind when it began to appear. His work made him one of the originators of the modern periodical. His plan was to sell the right to a publisher for what would now be considered a ridiculously low sum. Later he bought some of these rights back."

He does not permit us to forget our early shortcomings in the way of piracy. What Dickens and his family suffered by these "pickings and stealings," it is hoped, is now being amended in some part through the agency of the "Dickens Stamp." The son assures us:

"For all the millions of copies of his works in this country he never received a cent except from Ticknor & Fields of Boston, who paid him for the books they published. But altho he himself won nothing and lost an inestimable fortune, he won the battle for all the novelists to follow him; for it is admitted that it was most largely due to his efforts that the international copyright law at last came about and went into effect."

PICKWICK'S BOTTLE INN, COBHAM, KENT.

Here *Mr. Pickwick* first met *Alfred Jingle*, and the son of Dickens returns all these years later to find another *Alfred Jingle*, "to the life," still landlord here.

The son of course had personal acquaintance with many of the originals of the most famous Dickens characters. "The best part of it is that the originals," so he says, "never dreamed that they were such, and would innocently read the books and enjoy the characters, never reading themselves into them." He adds:

"But no one was safe. The family servants all had to serve their purposes, and even the members of the family themselves. *Mrs. Joe Gargery* and *Joe* were my sister and her husband to the life; my grandfather should have had no trouble in seeing himself in *Mr. Micawber* in his spare time when waiting for something to turn up, and *Mrs. Nickleby* was a delightful portrait of my grandmother.

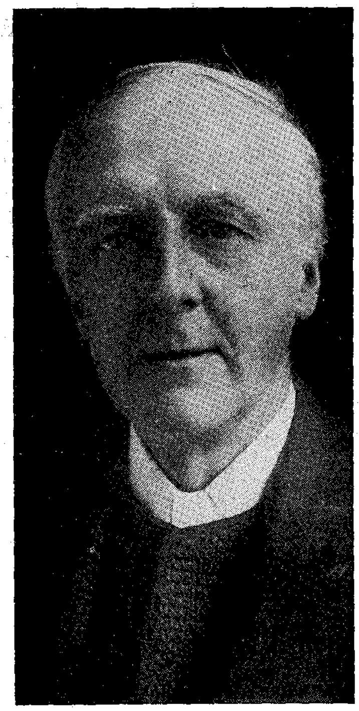
"But my father always so generalized his characters that no offense could be taken; tho he probably had a particular *Pecksniff* in mind and a particular *Uriah Heep*, there are thousands of both still living to-day who are hit just as much as the original inspirations were."

Dickens, we are reminded, made amends to Leigh Hunt for picturing him as *Harold Skimpole* by securing him a pension from the Literary Fund.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

PREACHERS VS. PUGILISTS

JACK JOHNSON'S tribute to the power of "the preachers" marks a step forward in militant Christianity. "They have put the front-rank fighters out of business," he says, in speaking of the frustrated Wells-Johnson fight, scheduled for Earl's Court, London. "We shall never see another great fight like those of the old days, or like that at Reno, with big stakes, tremendous attendance, and world-wide interest." These words, forming part of a letter, are printed by *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), and as the collapse of the undertaking is reported by *The Christian World* (London), it looks as tho Johnson were indeed a prophet. Thus:



REV. F. B. MEYER,

Who led the agitation that stopt the Wells-Johnson fight in England.

"Mr. Justice Lush granted an injunction against the lessees of Earl's Court, and on Thursday the two boxers and the promoters of the fight gave undertakings in the police-court, to which they were summoned on a charge of contemplating a breach of the peace, that they would not persist with the contest. The promoter of the combat undertook not to promote any contest between Johnson and Wells at any place within the British Islands. Johnson undertook not to box with Wells anywhere within the British Empire. Some idea was entertained of transferring the combat to Paris, but Johnson has announced his retirement from the ring after fulfilling his music-hall engagements. The credit for frustrating the Johnson-Wells match is due to Rev. F. B. Meyer, who, as secretary of the National Free Church Council, mobilized the Christian forces of the country against the combat, and took active steps to make the opposition effective. One consequence of the protest against the Johnson-Wells contest is an outburst of popular disgust in America against the savage prize-fights under the guise of boxing-matches which have been taking place in Madison Square Garden. The license of the club which promoted the fights has been forfeited. The South African press indicate great satisfaction in that Dominion at the frustration of the combat between Johnson and Wells."

But Mr. Meyer and his friends have missed the real point, thinks *The Church Times* (London), organ of the Established Church. "They have thought of the mere pommeling and bruising as the brutalizing thing." Whereas "the really ugly feature of this and so many other forms of professional 'sport' is its sordid and cold-blooded commercialism. . . . An atmosphere of pursy blackguardism tends to gather round the prize-ring and race-course and football ground alike." An interesting statement of various points of view is here brought out:

"The fact may want some explaining that in all humanitarian questions the 'non-conformist conscience' seems to be more sensitive than that of the historic Church. The outcry against the Earl's Court match has come chiefly from the former quarter, while priests—with a boxing-club, probably, among their parochial institutions—have been found hand-in-glove (literally) with pugilists. It is not quite fair, perhaps, either to modern Dissent or to its seventeenth-century forerunners, to quote Macaulay's pleasantry about the disapproval of bear-baiting by the Puritans. They disapproved it, he said, not because it gave the bear pain, but because it gave the spectators pleasure. Those grim people would have replied that pleasure is demoralizing. Their less ascetic descendants only say that the pleasure of fighting—to drink delight of battle with one's peers—or of watching fighting, demoralizes. They are, in a word, humanitarians, and it is a common reproach against the Church that she is less readily moved in that direction. . . . . .

"It is plain that a great deal of modern humanitarianism is not merely non-religious, but is animated by resentment against a Deity whose creatures are given so much pain to endure. An age which is absorbed in a frenzy of pity, beginning in self-pity, which claims pleasure as a right and rejects suffering as an injustice, is bound to be a humanitarian one, unless, like the era of the Revolution in France, its passion of humanity takes the form of a pitiless orgy of blood. But given a country and age of more temperate emotions like our own, the decay of interest in doctrinal religion and the falling of Creed and Church into life's background are sure to be accompanied by an unbalanced ethicalism directed almost wholly to the prevention of physical pain and to indignant condemnation of those who cause it. In fact, the word 'morality' has come to be used in an extremely narrow sense. Nothing mystical is admitted under 'ethics.' Take, for example, the relations of the sexes. 'Christian endeavor' movements and the like are earnest in promoting healthiness and cleanness of living, but the Church has had no help whatever from the 'non-conformist conscience' in defending the higher and revealed standard of Christian wedlock, which is suspected as a bit of priest-craft. And outside this question the range of the Christian rule of holiness is large and wide. It is blindness to ignore nine-tenths of the whole duty of man and make the goodness or badness of the Church's Christianity to turn entirely on her zealousness or backwardness in securing every one two pounds a week and magnifying the Hague Tribunal."

Dr. T. Rhondda Williams, a Congregationalist preacher of Brighton, England, also sees the outcry as disproportionate to the cause. In *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) he asks if the forces that came together to stop the fight will remain together to stop the terrible treatment which the white man is dealing out to the black, since "the relation of the proposed prize-fight to the problem of the black and white races was recognized by those who agitated against it." He writes:

"I put the question to Mr. Meyer and others: Will they undertake to rouse the religious forces of this country to agitate for justice to the black and to the colored races? There is unfortunately any amount of evidence that a very common feeling among colonials is that the black man is more or less of a brute beast, and that it is quite right to lash him, and even to kill him, if he does not behave. Nor does the matter end there; there are a great many people in our own country who have come to acquiesce in that view in the last twenty-five years. If human rights are claimed for the native races now, there are those who tell us that the claim is made in ignorance, that the men on the spot are the men who 'know how to deal with niggers'—a phrase which always means the same thing: the right to kick and lash, and even kill, when they displease the white lord. It is from men who have long been on the spot that I have learned that these things are facts. I believe with *The Nation* that it is high time for 'British opinion to pull itself together on this question.'

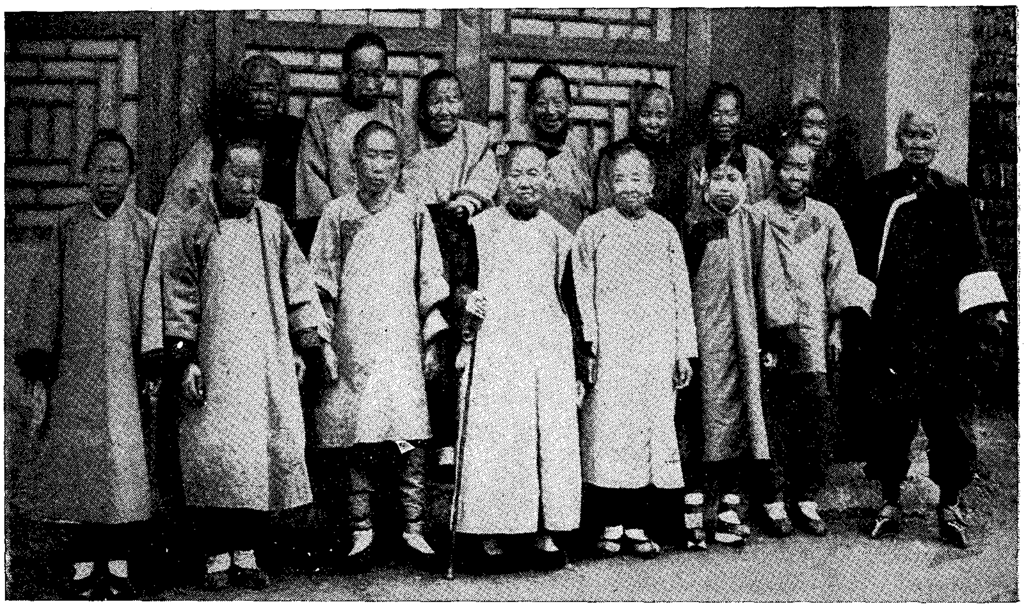
"I believe if we found out how many people in England were making profits out of the use of the black man, such use being dependent upon attaching no sacredness to his person, we should have a considerable measure of the explanation of the indifference that prevails as to his fate. It is quite possible that some who were eager to stop the prize-fight in London are equally eager for dividends from South African investments where a far more degrading contest is going on, involving the exploitation and debasement of millions of their fellow beings."

AN "OLD LADIES' HOME" IN PEKING

ONE CHARITY in Peking expresses the sympathy of the foreign community for the aged poor. It is a refuge for destitute old women of the native class. "It does not promote the work of any church, nor help to introduce any business, nor aid in the work of diplomacy," says Lucy Jackson Whiting in *The Continent* (Chicago). It is simply good-will in action. The ladies of the different legations are the sponsors of this charity, which had its beginning at the home of the American legation while Mrs. Denby was presiding there. Half a dozen nationalities and more creeds join in this effort to smooth the path of a few old women who have no other means of succor. The suggestion for such an institution came from one of the inmates, who, indeed, became its "charter member." In this way:

> "'Will you let me live?' humbly questioned an abject-looking woman at my door one cold winter morning in Peking, China. She was cold and hungry, so she was admitted. 'I have no home, no food, no friends,' she said, in telling her story. 'There is no place for me in this world. I thought I'd try the next. I went to the lake, but the water looked so cold—and while I stood there hesitating, a man came along and asked what I was doing. I told him I had lived long enough. There was nothing in life for me, not even a bowl of rice. He replied, "Go over to that big foreign house, the one with the chimney. I hear that those foreigners are kind to the poor." So I came. Shall I live or shall I not live?'
>
> "While this poor woman was telling her story, a vision of a home for such as she flashed across my mind, for we had many similar calls; but little did I think the vision would become a reality, and this hapless creature the home's first inmate! After she was warmed and fed, we found that she had not only a desire to live but to live right where she was at that moment. 'This is heaven!' was her exclamation. But we assured her she had not yet reached the better land. Soon a friend came in and my vision of an old ladies' home was described to a sympathetic listener. 'There is only one perplexing question—where can we get the money?'
>
> "'Money?' My listener spurned the question superbly. 'There is plenty of it in this world, and none will be needed in the next, so we'll not stop for that!'"

The house was founded in 1897 and all went well until 1900. In that year the Boxers, "showing no pity for their own aged poor, demolished the home and scattered the inmates. Some have never been seen since; but the institution did not die." The women now sheltered here are not from the beggar class, but represent the "worthy poor." One of them had a romantic history:



Courtesy of "The Continent," Chicago.

"SMILES AND SIGHS" IN "OLD SOULS WAITING HERE TO DIE."

Chinese women of the "worthy poor" ending their days in a home supported by the foreign colony.

> "One figure familiar at the home for a couple of years was known as 'the duchess.' She was one of the secondary wives of a duke, and her mother-love brought her from the duke's palace to the poorhouse. 'Even a cat or a dog loves its offspring,' is a common proverb in China, often quoted as an excuse for mother-love, which in this instance almost seemed to need justification. This woman had one precious son. He was spoiled by indulgence in the palace, and, on reaching manhood, the game of cards which had been his constant amusement became a passion with him, and he sought others outside with whom to play and exchange large sums of money. When he lost and his father refused to be responsible for his debts, he secretly helped himself from the common treasury; and because of this, after many broken promises, he was cast out from the palace.
>
> "The mother might have remained there in comfort, but she chose to go with her son, so together they went out of their palatial home into the world. 'The world,' in the great city of Peking, is a place where temptation lurks on every side. Soon the little property which was given them was gone; even their monthly stipend was gambled away before it was due; they were unable to pay their rent, and were turned into the street. Garments were pawned for food, until one cold day in January a native Christian worker, of whom they begged a fifth of a cent, brought them into the mission. Arrangements were made to send the mother to the old ladies' home, but even as she exprest her gratitude, she also exprest her fear that she could not endure the separation from her wayward but beloved son.
>
> "As she went out the door with the letter in hand which would admit her into the home, her bare heels could be seen coming in contact with the cold stone. The bad, good son who had been waiting outside carefully (who shall not say lovingly?) supported her down the steps. It was a picture never to be forgotten by those who saw it.
>
> "The son was remonstrated with for bringing his mother to such poverty. He replied: 'I know it—I am bad. That is why we have come to this!' He was afterward seen on the street many times, a veritable beggar. The mother enjoyed the comfort of the home, but longed for her son; and occasionally, when he stopt at the gate to see her, it was thought that her ample sleeves were well filled with corn-cakes. One day she disappeared, and no one knows the end of her story; but of all sad histories of the twenty-eight inmates of the home, none seems more pathetic than that of 'the duchess.'"

Some interesting glimpses are given in the report of the chairman of the executive committee for 1910. Thus:

> "Signs of loving helpfulness among the women have been observed. One old blind woman is often seen leading another, and when one suggested the fear of the proverbial ditch, the answer was that common loss made common love. Another woman accused of not doing all the duties expected of her, was found of her own accord to have taken crazy old Mrs. Wang and washed her face, arms, and hair for her. . . . Often it is difficult to tell whether it is the comic or pathetic that is most in evidence. Was there ever such a mixture of maimed and lame, blind, and deaf? Mrs. H. wrote, 'Sing a song pathetic, smile and groan and sigh. Four and twenty old souls waiting here to die. . . .
>
> "Since the first funeral at the home, none expresses a fear of death. This may be due to the Christian hope which the native preacher faithfully set forth, or it may be due to the fact that the home provided a fairly good coffin. . . . There are few things dearer to the heart of a Chinaman than a good coffin."

MEN AND RELIGION IN BRITAIN

WORKERS in the Men and Religion Movement in this country may find encouragement in a picture of the religious earnestness that is inspiring their brothers in Britain. "Religion has a vital grip on the men of England," says Rev. Sydney H. Cox in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), whose editor thinks our workers may also get some practical suggestions from his "definite statements concerning the way in which men are responding to religious appeals and opportunities" in Great Britain. Dr. Cox, who, we are told, was born in England and has kept closely in touch with movements there, and who has just returned from three months of religious work and observation in his native land, says in part:

> "Preaching one Sunday at Whitefields, after Rev. Charles R. Brown had left, men of all ranks spoke to me with profound gratitude for the terse dynamic message of the new dean at Yale. The outstanding characteristic at the Whitefields men's meeting, whether the program seems to emphasize social work or political reform or economic policy, is that of intense religious fervor. . . . . . .
>
> "It was interesting to go out a Sunday later to East Ham, the farthest large center of the East of London, and speak to a Methodist Brotherhood in a vast hall packed with over 2,500 *men!* As we approached, it was thrilling to see all the converging streets blocked with hundreds of men, all making for the same meeting, not drawn by the announcement of any celebrated speaker or musician, but instinct with the passion for brotherhood. Less than half were members of any church. Underneath in a huge Sunday-school room were over 1,500 young people at Bible study. At night the pastor spoke to over 2,500 people, his associate downstairs preached to an overflow service of several hundreds, and still a few people could get no seats! The singing was contagious.
>
> "During the strike I preached at Poplar and Bow in the docks region, habited by the toughest population in London's East End. On a hot Sunday the church was well filled, and the entire congregation sang a 'Te Deum' with fine precision. Friends have told me that they preached under the same conditions at Cardiff, Bristol, Bradford, Glasgow, and in suburban towns, as Bromley, Kent, etc., the same story is repeated."

The writer saw "something religious about the very tenacity, almost ferocity" of the fiery Welshmen on strike in Cardiff. Elijah, he declares, "can scarcely have been a more real prophet to the burdened people of his race than is Lloyd-George to the masses in Great Britain who have pinned their social hope to him in great faith." The lamentations heard here and there all over England about non-churchgoers "often miss the point," continues Dr. Cox:

> "Multitudes of the non-churchgoers in England *now* are more religious at heart than any non-churchgoers that went before, or many churchgoers also! The measures of Mr. Asquith's cabinet have a religious ring about them that is plain to those whose ears are attuned to the social awakening of the churches of England.
>
> "Many of the complaining churches and clergy are those who quite honestly decline to adapt themselves to new conditions that are quite apparent to others. Others, again, are willing, but the time is not quite ripe for the changes which, when made, must be radically made."

The summer's heat did not halt religious work in London. Thousands of people were to be seen attending the Sunday night church services; there were also "abundance of open-air meetings"—"surely a finer and manlier set of men never banded together in England for its redemption than the younger generation of preachers in the Free Churches to-day."

THE BAPTISTS UNITING

DENOMINATIONS have grown like the branches of a tree, but the cases of reunion have been so few since the Primitive Church divided into East and West that each case stands as a landmark. Following the return of the Cumberland Presbyterians to the main body of their denomination, we now see the Free Baptists sacrificing their identity to the main Baptist Church. This merger was effected in Boston on October 1. One hundred years ago these bodies were formed by a separation on the theological doctrines of Calvinism and Arminianism. Of late these doctrines have no longer been a test of membership in either bodies and the union, says *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston), "is simply a recognition of the fact that the differences which caused the separation have disappeared." This statement follows:

Courtesy of "Missions," Boston.

JOSEPH WILLIAM MAUCK,

President of the General Conference of the Free Baptists, who have just merged their denominational identity in the Baptist Church.

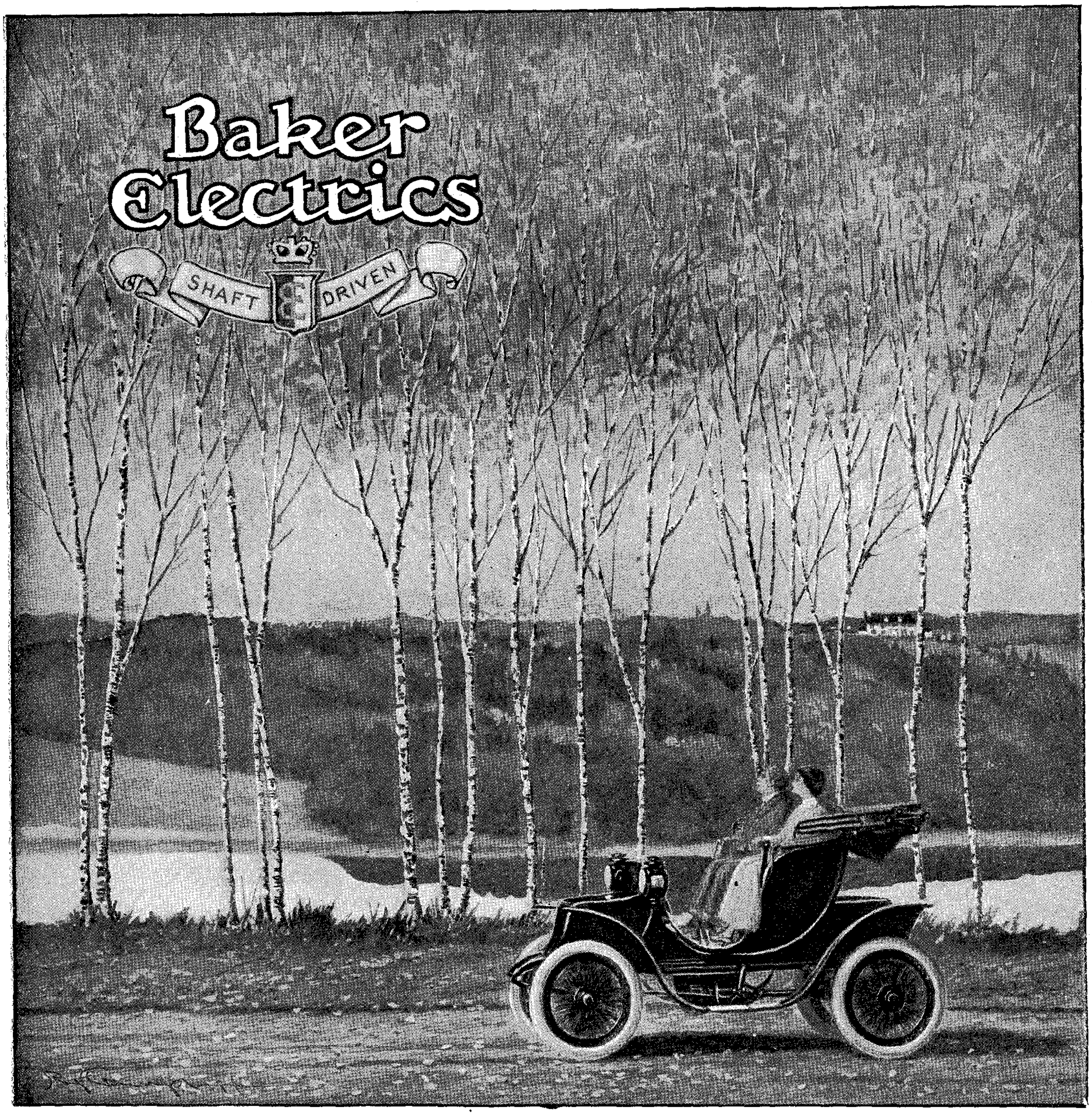
> "On October 1, simultaneously with this union of *The Watchman* and *The Morning Star*, the missionary funds and the administration of the home and foreign missions of the Free Baptists were transferred to the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, respectively, and the Sunday-school publications were transferred to the American Baptist Publication Society."

The union now effected is not a union of churches, but of organization for Christian work, points out *The Examiner* (New York). What is mainly aimed at is "economy in the missionary work" of this denomination. *The Examiner* adds:

> "No 'denomination' agency could force two reluctant Baptist churches to unite, or one unwilling church to unite with another that desired it. All that is left where it belongs, with the individual churches. No coercion, but only the sweet constraint of love, can bring Baptist and Free Baptist into the close fellowship of the external church. But since little remains, save in time-hardened recollection, of the heated controversies which led to the unhappy disruption in 1780, it may reasonably be hoped that where two feeble plants are growing side by side in the same place they will not long be left to dispute the ground. A union between a Baptist and a Pedobaptist church would involve the compromise of a fundamental principle; such a union between a Regular and a Free Baptist church would involve only a concession of freedom of thought concerning doctrine which every Baptist claims, and exercises, for himself."

Zion's Herald (Boston), a Methodist organ, takes up a paragraph appearing in *The Watchman* and remarks that "as a representative Methodist of one of fifteen or more Methodist bodies, we experienced a well-deserved rebuke" in reading the following closing paragraph of the editorial:

> "There has been much talk about Christian union in the last few years, and the feeling toward Christian unity is without question growing very fast. But it has remained for Baptists and Free Baptists to lead the way in actual and practical union. Baptists and Free Baptists in the Maritime Provinces have formed a full organic union. In the United States they have fully united in general Christian activity. The matter of local union of churches is, in accordance with Baptist polity, left wholly to the local churches, both in Canada and the United States.
>
> "But in all essential features, and in their general activities and influence, the Baptists and Free Baptists of America are now one. They show to the world a united front; they have one united service for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ and the salvation of men; and they have fully attained that unity for which our Lord prayed, 'that they all may be one as we are.'"



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CURRENT POETRY

IT is hard to give a generous and fair criticism after studiously traveling through sheets of inane verse capable of a stretch from the Lizard to the last few palpitating leagues before the pole. For a time, at least, after such an experience, we are apt to feel that our magazine versifiers stand about as high as the underside of Shakespeare's ankle-bone and are at least as tall as the sole of Browning's shoe is thick.

But, in the absence of that great, sure genius who will rise and silence criticism, and who will make real to us again the things of the spirit, we will try to be thankful for the priests of little verses.

The poems printed below have no new, disturbing element that requires comment. "Lud Combe" escapes from modern life into cells of exquisite beauty. A nicely exprest human note lifts Zona Gale's contribution a little above the dead level of current verse. The rest of the poems are in keeping with these two.

As to the great modern genius who will bring a Renaissance of poetry—that is a matter that rests on the knees of the gods. "Courage," as Carlyle might say, "die Zeit bringt Rosen!"

Lud Combe

By Aubyn Trevor-Battye

It lies as softly as a pipit's nest,
The trees are round its forehead like a crown;
I came with one star dying in the west,
Over the lip I came—and stayed—and then stole down.

Oh, but I came so softly nothing knew,
No tendril trembled, no dead brier broke,
I would not shake a web for its white dew,
Nor wake the sleeping squirrel in the low-boughed oak.

Ere first the light retouched this dreamful peace
Charmed presences were fading from the ways,
Illusively—as thoughts of sleepers cease—
Went to their shy retreats the timid woodland fays.

A breath moves at the day's awakening
In pattering aspen and in lisping beech;
Then is the preening of a lifted wing,
And loud or gentle challenges, each answering each.

A flitter-mouse belated flutters round,
A furtive badger to his burrow goes,
And shivering wings vibrate into the sound
Of bees that drowsed asleep upon the night-cold rose.

Come, Morning, on! The limpid heights are green,
And, higher yet, the blue translucent arch
Proclaims the radiant sun, from here unseen,
Passing—a nomad king—upon his lengthening march.

Unseen—for he may rise and burn and set,
He can not pierce these depths with his bright sword,
The ages gone no waiting flower yet
Has seen the splendent face of her life-giving lord.

Only the moon looks down when she rides high,
All cold upon the white limbs of the trees
And on the clear spring's glittered ecstasy—
She is the only jeweler of depths profound as these!

There is a little stream born of this spring,
A tiny channel, but with every mood
Of the great rivers, and with everything
They are, from summer shoal to winter's tearing flood.

The ant goes to his death upon its wave,
Breaking across its pebbles is the press
Of cataracts, its rapids are as brave,
Its deeps as still as theirs, its falls as pitiless.

This is the Combe—the fount and crucible
Of elements, artificer of skies;—
The clouds are craft of hers that rise and swell
From filmy wreathings to their white immensities.

She holds the storm in durance of her walls;
The thunderous challenge, like a lion bound,
Trying the chain and foiled, at length appals,
Raging in its release, the whole broad vale around.

This is the Combe—mother of mysteries;
That peace at evening cometh from her womb
The shepherd knows—unwitting whence it is—
Bringing content and restfulness. This is the Combe.

—*The Saturday Review.*

The Gift

By Zona Gale

I wish you joy of this and that:
The new look from a path's quick turn,
The sunshine on the long home street,
The unexpected fern.

I wish you power to draw delight
Because a bough blows so—or so;
To love to walk within the wind
Or in the thick, slow snow.

I wish you joy of everything—
Of all the living, singing lands
And of the smiling, sleeping sky
That no one understands.

Take these, Dear Babe, and then I pray
A magic for you—here's a part:
The blessedness of being near
The wild, glad, aching human heart.

—*The Delineator.*

The Foundations of a Sky-scraper

By John S. Reed

Ghastly the pit with thousand-candle flares
Sharp as a sword—white, cold, and merciless.
Bared to the world, the rock's swart nakedness,—
Shadows, and mouths of gloom, like dragon's lairs.
Thunder of drills, stiff spurting plumes of steam,—
Shouts and the dip of cranes, the stench of earth,—
Blinded with sweat, men give a vision birth,
Crawling and dim, men build a dreamer's dream.

Clamor of unknown tongues, and hiss of arc,
Clashing and blending; screech of wheel on wheel,—
Naked, a giant's back, tight-muscled, stark,
Glimpse of mighty shoulder, etched in steel.
And over all, above the highest high,
A fantom of fair towers in the sky.

—*The American Magazine.*

The Maid

By Theodore Roberts

Thunder of riotous hoofs over the quaking sod;
Clash of reeking squadrons, steel-capped, iron-shod;
The White Maid, and the white horse, and the flapping banner of God.

Black hearts riding for money; red hearts riding for fame;
The Maid who rides for France and the king who rides for shame;
Gentlemen, fools, and a saint riding in Christ's high name.

. . . .

Dust to dust it is written! Wind-scattered are lance and bow!
Dust, the Cross of St. George; dust, the banner of snow!
The bones of the king are crumbled and rotted the shafts of the foe.

(*Continued on page 746*)

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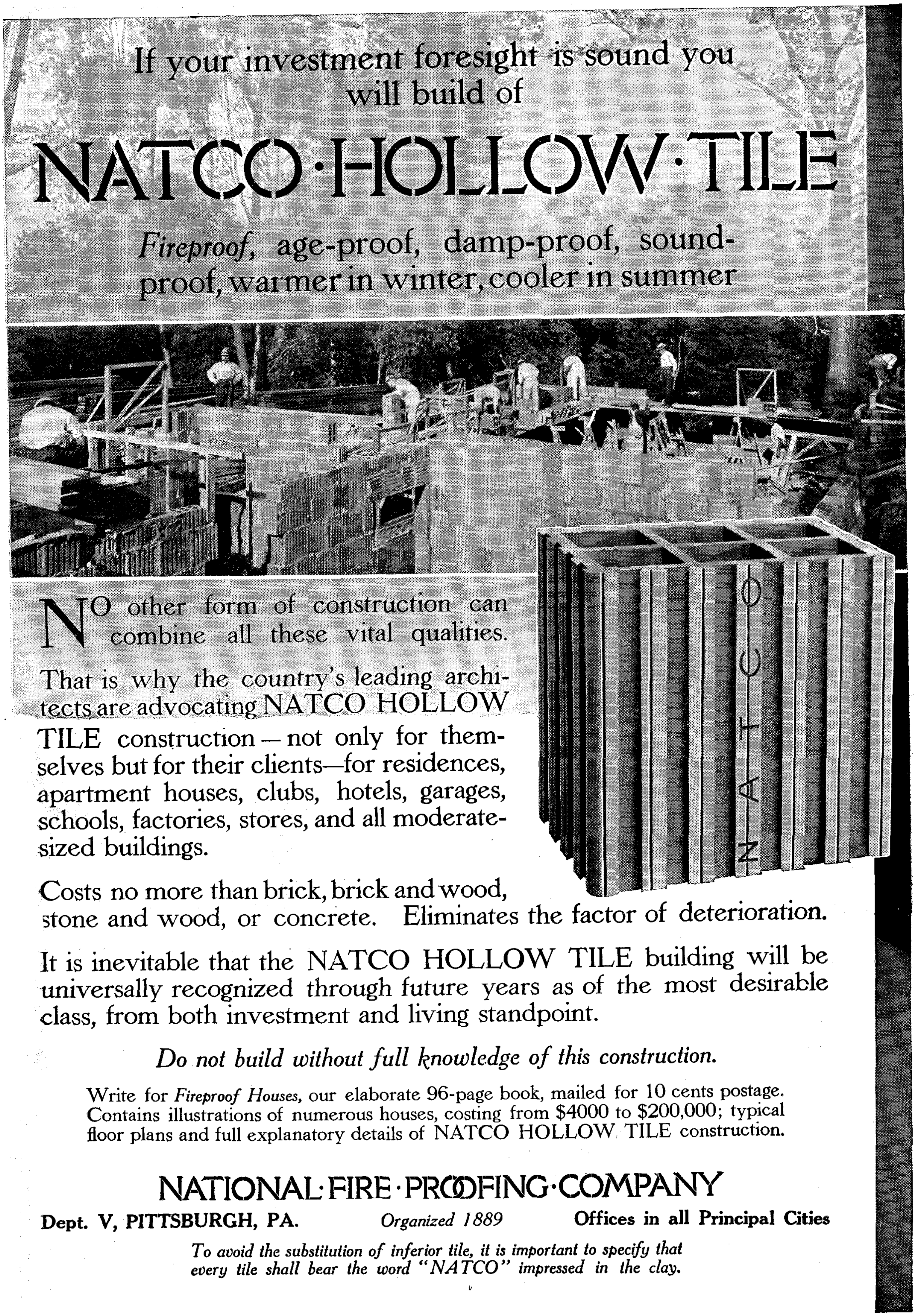

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(*Continued from page* 744)

Forgotten the young knights' valor; forgotten the captains' skill:
Forgotten the fear and the hate and the mailed hands raised to kill;
Forgotten the shields that clashed and the arrows that cried so shrill.

Like a story from some old book, that battle of long ago . . . . . .
Shadows, the poor French king and the might of his English foe;
Shadows, the charging nobles and the archers kneeling a-row;
But, aflame in my heart and my eyes, the Maid with the banner of Snow!

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Not in the Tempest

By Beatrice Allhusen

Before thy Altar, Lord, I stand,
Give proof that I am he
Who in thy name stretched forth my rod
And checked the rising sea.
Show thou art Master of thy World, and let these rebels know
That thou canst loose the thunderbolt, canst make the waters flow.

Command that earthquakes shake the land,
Destroy the fast-built town,
Remove those guardians from their place
That round man's buildings frown.
Unloose the thunder of thy power, ungird thy flaming sword,
Until in dread they tremble at the terrors of thy word.

Touch lightly everlasting hills,
Bid the fast mountains move,
Let them see burn thy fury fierce
Who have refused thy love.
Make them recall the wilderness, the slavery, the shame,
The House of Bondage whence they fled in thy most holy name.

Let them cry out thy sword has reached
The soul that they denied,
Let them implore in bitter need
The God whom they defied.
Until bereft of scorn and pride they shrink away in awe
From the fierce anger of that God whose word is framed on law.

But still no tremors shook the sky,
Night followed restless day,
No lightning flash, no thunderbolt,
Disturbed the evening gray.
Still the bold sun embraced the earth, and softly fell the rain,
Swelling within the quickening soil the germinating grain.

Strong raging winds fell down to rest,
With wearied sobbing breath,
The summer changed to winter grim,
A prophecy of death.
But still beneath the fast-locked snows, hidden in cold earth bare,
The violet won her colored scent to save a world's despair.

The mountains pointing up to God
Stood firm around the town,
Wearing against the reddening sky
Their immemorial frown.
Storehouse and barn, flung open wide, reproved the House of Mirth,
While waiting in their tireless faith the harvest of the earth.

This was God's answer unto man
Impatient for a Sign,
Seed-time and harvest shall not fail,
Gold corn and blood-red wine.
Lo! read it in that bounteous world o'er which is stretched my hand,
I in my patience am content till man shall understand.

—*Westminster Gazette.*

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR
One of the Quality Products of THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

REMEMBER THE NAME
Shur-on
EYEGLASS & SPECTACLE MOUNTINGS

GRACE THE FACE
STAY IN PLACE
$3
LOOK FOR THE NAME
Shur-on
STAMPED IN THE BRIDGE
$5

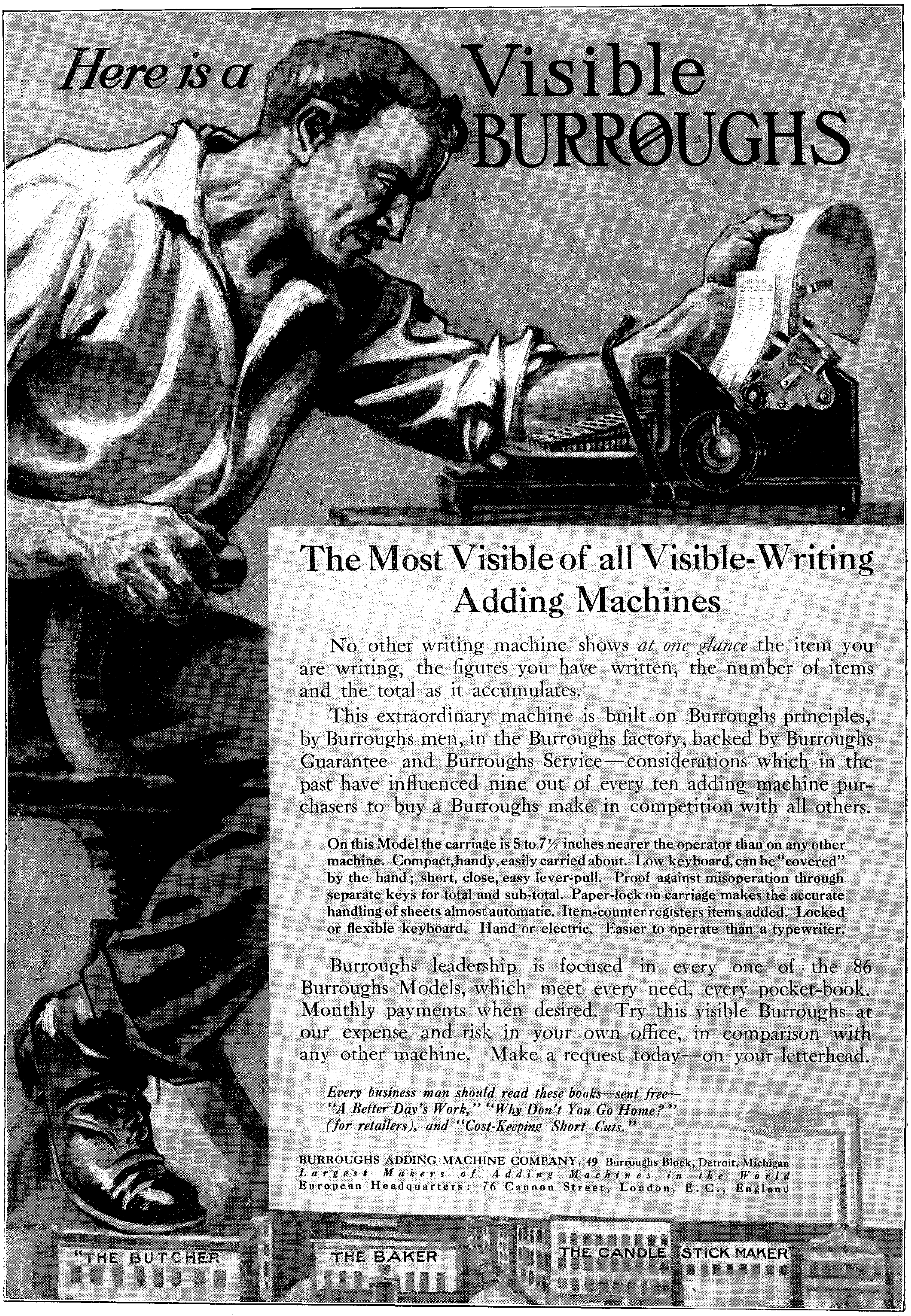
Persons Often Look Alike Without Being Alike

Other mountings may look like Shur-on Mountings, but close inspection will show that better mechanical construction which makes Shur-ons, when properly adjusted

Comfortable, Convenient, Durable

Write us for "How, Where and Why" a Shur-on.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.
Established 1864 Ave. K, Rochester, N. Y.



The Most Visible of all Visible-Writing Adding Machines

No other writing machine shows *at one glance* the item you are writing, the figures you have written, the number of items and the total as it accumulates.

This extraordinary machine is built on Burroughs principles, by Burroughs men, in the Burroughs factory, backed by Burroughs Guarantee and Burroughs Service—considerations which in the past have influenced nine out of every ten adding machine purchasers to buy a Burroughs make in competition with all others.

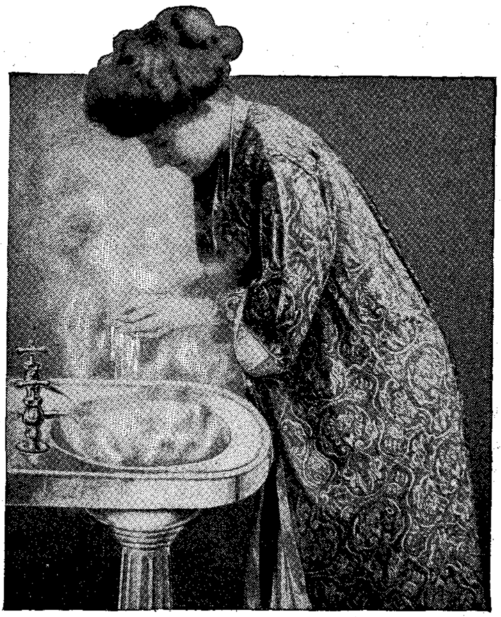
On this Model the carriage is 5 to 7½ inches nearer the operator than on any other machine. Compact, handy, easily carried about. Low keyboard, can be "covered" by the hand; short, close, easy lever-pull. Proof against misoperation through separate keys for total and sub-total. Paper-lock on carriage makes the accurate handling of sheets almost automatic. Item-counter registers items added. Locked or flexible keyboard. Hand or electric. Easier to operate than a typewriter.

Burroughs leadership is focused in every one of the 86 Burroughs Models, which meet every need, every pocket-book. Monthly payments when desired. Try this visible Burroughs at our expense and risk in your own office, in comparison with any other machine. Make a request today—on your letterhead.

Every business man should read these books—sent free—
"A Better Day's Work," "Why Don't You Go Home?"
(for retailers), and "Cost-Keeping Short Cuts."

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY, 49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan
Largest Makers of Adding Machines in the World
European Headquarters: 76 Cannon Street, London, E. C., England

Can You Get Hot Water When You Want It?



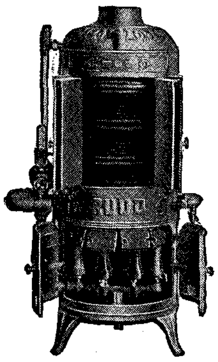
Can you get hot water at the turn of the faucet when there are no fires in the house—without waiting, or without lighting any heating device?

Can you always get hot water though there has been an unusual call upon the supply by other members of the family?

Can you get all the hot water you want the first thing in the morning or late at night? If not, you are missing one of the modern conveniences easily available in every home.

This miracle worker, which will give you an unlimited supply of hot water at any time of day or night, is called the RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER. It requires no attention. You do not have to light it or put it out—all you do is turn the faucet and hot water flows.

Standard Dwelling Size, $100
Pacific Coast, $115 Delivered



The How and Why of the Ruud

Here is the entire operation.

A tiny pilot light is burning—somewhere a hot water faucet is opened—the pressure valve turns on the gas and it is lighted by the pilot light and heats the copper coils through which the water flows.

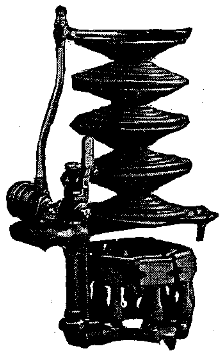
When the water gets too hot, the temperature regulator turns down the gas. When the coils start to cool, the temperature regulator automatically turns on the gas again.

This is a great saving, for no more gas is burned than sufficent to heat the water used.

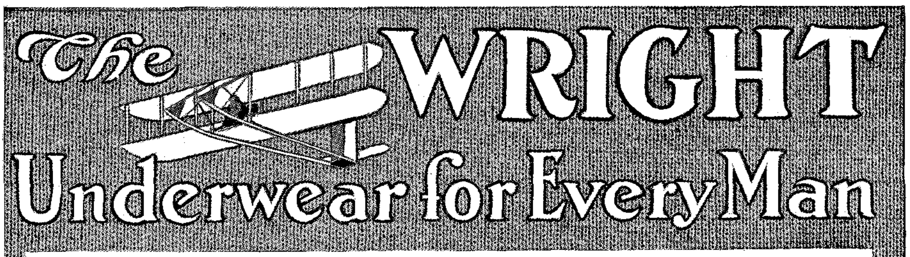
The water is heated to an even temperature as long as it runs, and when you turn off the faucet the pressure valve shuts off the gas and the Ruud stops work.

Look in the telephone book and see if we have a branch in your town—if not, the gas company or dealer has the Ruud and will gladly show it in operation. Send for free descriptive booklet.

Skeleton view of the RUUD with case removed



RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. H, Pittsburg, Pa.
Branch Offices in all Principal Cities



Be good to your skin and wear

WRIGHT'S Spring-Needle Ribbed UNDERWEAR

Fits any figure perfectly, yet always springs back to shape. Very *springy* and *elastic.* Holds its shape indefinitely and outwears ordinary underwear. *Can't shrink.* The best-*fitting*, best-*wearing* and best-*looking* underwear made. "The Spring is the Thing."

The Non-Stretching Neck (pat. appld. for) always *hugs snug.*

All weights for all seasons. Made in wool, fine Egyptian cotton, or cotton-and-wool, in various colors.

WRIGHT'S
SPRING NEEDLE
TRADE MARK
RIBBED UNDERWEAR

Highest quality at moderate prices—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, for Shirts and Drawers; $1.50 to $4.00 for Union Suits. If not at dealer's, send his name and we'll see you are supplied.

Write for booklet showing samples of fabrics.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.

Makers of the famous Wright's Health Underwear (made of many tiny loops so interwoven that they will not mat) and Wright's Spring-Needle Ribbed Underwear.

78 Franklin Street - - NEW YORK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE SIRE OF THE TURKISH NAVY

AMERICANS are interested in the fate of the Turkish Navy, which is busy keeping out of Italy's way, because so many Americans have been intimately connected with building it. Foremost among these, we are informed by the New York *Sun*, is Foster Rhodes, who away back in the forties showed the Turks such stunts, in building ships and in launching them, that the Sultan wanted to make him his naval chief and best friend. Rhodes, of course, is dead, but he has left such a lot of relations behind him that *The Sun* thinks any account of his life would not be lacking in readers. To begin with, then:

> Foster Rhodes, who was born on July 17, 1794, was the eldest son of Capt. Henry R. Rhodes. The mother of Captain Rhodes was Hannah Cooper, a descendant of John Cooper of Lynn, one of the families that settled Southampton, L. I., in 1639.
>
> The birthplace of Foster Rhodes was Kinderhook, N. Y. His father sailed a brig from the port of New York and it is not difficult to understand that Foster in a very short time wanted to have to do with the sea and things of the sea. After going to the Kinderhook schools for a time he came to this city and was apprenticed to a silversmith.
>
> That was not to his liking and he was not happy until he went with the firm of Adam & Noah Brown "to learn the art and science of a ship-builder." He acquired the knowledge of ship-building so rapidly that in a few years he was sent to a ship to make repairs. The captain, an exacting person, sent back word to the ship-builders, "we want a man, not a boy." Adam Brown replied: "Put a man alongside of him and see who has the most ability." Adam Brown had so much confidence in his young apprentice that he took him to Erie, Pa., in 1812, where they constructed a brig which helped Commodore Perry to defeat the British on Lake Erie.
>
> When he left the Brown firm after serving his apprenticeship he went to Nova Scotia and built the first steam passenger-boat that ran between Dartmouth and Halifax. The good folk of Dartmouth liked the young American very much, and when he announced that he was going to leave they offered to cover a plot of ground—small to be sure—with gold pieces if he would stay.
>
> But he went to Brooklyn and with Henry Eckford built a ship which they took to Rio de Janeiro, the idea being to sell her and get contracts for building other boats there. Business was poor and Rhodes and Eckford decided to return to this country.
>
> When they got back a ship called the *United States* was built in the famous Webb & Allen shipyards on speculation. Eckford and Rhodes were the constructors. They sailed in her to trade while doing nothing better, but their real purpose was to sell her. Eventually they got to Constantinople. Eckford hadn't been there long when he died. The Turkish Government offered Rhodes contracts to construct ships. Rhodes declined, insinuating that his object was to sell, not to construct.
>
> "I am part of my vessel," he said.

When the Turkish Government found that if they wanted Rhodes as a naval constructor they would have to buy his ship, they bought the ship.

Rhodes became constructor of the Navy, and the first vessel he turned out was supposed to be a yacht for the Sultan, but in point of armament it actually was a warship, especially for that period of naval construction. Then he built what was called a fast yacht for the Sultan and about ten ships for the Turkish Navy.

Of course the ways of the hustling American were new to the Turks, and Rhodes was the central figure in several amusing incidents. At the launching of one of the ships there was a great gathering of Turkish officials, including the Sultan, who sat under a silken tent.

The methods of Rhodes in getting a ship off the ways were strictly up to date, but novel to the Turks. The Turkish custom had been to have several hundred men cling to heavy lines attached to the ship, so that when she slid into the water she would not make a dent in the bank on the other side of the Bosporus.

The moment for letting the ship off the ways had almost arrived and it became apparent that there was uneasiness among the Turks who thought they knew something about sending a boat into the water. Several Turks whispered to the Sultan. Then an official came over to Rhodes. Behind him marched a couple of hundred Turks.

"The compliments of the Sultan," or whatever is Turkish for the same, was the greeting of the official.

"What are they for?" asked Rhodes.

"To help with the ship," said the official.

"Don't want 'em," said Rhodes. "Take them back."

The American constructor had standing with him seven or eight men. The ship cut the water gracefully and a boat nosed her gently up-stream and the bank of the Bosporus was not mutilated.

The Sultan was much imprest and the next day he sent for Rhodes. The constructor was in his shirt-sleeves.

"Come into the palace," he was told.

"This way?" asked Rhodes.

"At once," said the Turk.

So he went, not bothering about a coat. They took him to the Sultan. The shirt-sleeved American bowed. The Sultan salaamed. The Sultan said that if Rhodes would become a Mohammedan he could name his title in the Turkish Navy.

"No, thanks," said Rhodes, "I'd prefer to remain an American citizen. It's good enough for me. And, besides, as an American citizen my head is not in danger."

In the nine years that he remained in Turkey he acquired wealth. He had an elaborate establishment and the Sultan gave him many rich shawls, tapestries, and jewels. Before Rhodes left Turkey he was decorated by the Sultan, the decoration entitling him to privileges not accorded to all foreigners. The decoration was a ship of gold with a circle of diamonds around an emblem and a diamond cluster pin with a chain of gold attached. With the pin went a certificate of which this is a translation:

"The American citizen, Mr. Foster Rhodes, having been employed for many

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

It is Like a Lash Across a Woman's Face: Said a Man When He Read Mr. Kipling's New Poem

It is a "woman's poem," called "The Female of the Species."

With a sting that fairly bites, Mr. Kipling lashes a type of woman: the female of a species that, he says, "is more deadly than the male," and puts on record a poem that will make thousands of women uncomfortable and will take a place all its own in the modern feminine unrest.

As a direct contribution to the "Votes for Women" agitation, the poem is a masterpiece.

In no other American periodical will this new poem by Rudyard Kipling appear save in the November LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

For Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Two Words That Every Woman Should Remember

A noted woman-doctor tells what is "the greatest enemy that a woman has:" what women do to fight it, and how thousands of women bring about heart-failure and death by doing just the wrong thing. And all a woman, to avoid danger, has to do is to remember two words and keep her eyes open for them.

It is really an actual instance where two words might save the sufferings and deaths of thousands of women.

Every woman should read this article. Husbands, too, for that matter, to help their wives remember.

It is in the November LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

15 Cents Everywhere

A Hint to the Homeless

By

FRANKLIN O. KING

My Friend—Do you remember the Home of Your Boyhood—in the Country? Most City Men *were* Born in the Country, and most of their Children's Children *will be* Born in the Country, and the Reasons are Many and Obvious. If you were born in the Country, You will never Forget the Old Home. It was just a simple, unpretentious House, set about with big trees, with circling meadows and fields rich with the promise of harvest.

Inside the House was the Table spread with snowy linen, the Big restful Beds, the Old Open Fireplace, and the old Family Bible, holding the simple annals of the Family and the Heart and Conscience of the Home. And when you came Home from the Fields, there was always assurance of good Things to Eat when You "Put your feet under Father's Table," for Mother was There to See to That.

In those days Father was to you The Greatest Man in all the World, and you still revere him as A Grand Old Man. He was just a plain farmer, a simple, upright man, with no Mortgage on his Roof, no Lien on his Growing Crops, Master of His Land, and Master of Himself.

I suppose You often ask Yourself why You didn't stick to the Old Home, with its assurance of Peace and Plenty. I Know Why. It was the *Call of the City*. It Lured You and Fooled You, just as it has thousands of your Fellows. You have long since learned that your Progress in the City was more apparent than Real; that You are Like the Slave on the Tread-mill—always striving, but never really getting on.

And so, Today, there is Another Call that Tugs at Your Heartstrings and makes You Resolve for the Future. It is the *Call of the Country*. It is a Call that is Ever Old and Ever New, and it is Growing every Day. More and More Men are leaving the dust and grime of the City's Streets, and taking their Children out into the Clear Sunlight in the Country, where they will be as Healthy and Happy as You were in your Boyhood Home.

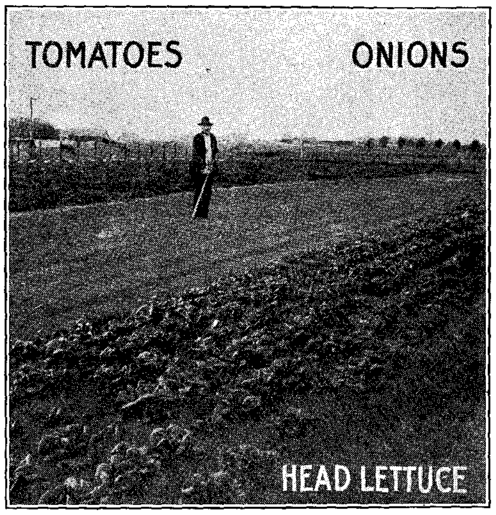
* * *

Please send me your book "Independence With Ten Acres."

October 28 issue LITERARY DIGEST.

How about You, My Friend? Why don't You give your Boy and Girl a Square Deal and an Even Chance? You ought to Try and give Them a *Real* Home, and You ought to start NOW. And I would Further advise you to get a Home in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where you can grow Three big Crops a Year on the same Soil, without Irrigation or Fertilization.

I believe you could save Thirty-three Cents a Day if You tried. I know you would Try if you Realized that our Growers of Figs, Strawberries, and Early Vegetables clear a net profit of $300 to $500 an Acre. Men have Realized more than $1000 an Acre growing oranges in our Country. Remember that our Early Vegetables get to Northern Markets in Mid-Winter and Early Spring when they Command Top Prices.



The Man with the Hoe—and the Bank Account

What would You think of a little Town of about 1200 People situated near our Lands, where they ship on an average of $400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, etc., a Year? During 1910 this Community shipped nearly $100,000 worth of Strawberries alone.

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of three Good Railroads, and in addition to this have the inestimable Advantage of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, so that our Freight Rates are cut Practically in Half.

The Climate is extremely Healthful and Superior to that of California or Florida—Winter and Summer—owing to the constant Gulf Breeze.

Our Contract embodies Life and Accident Insurance, and should You die, or become totally Disabled, Your Family, or any one else You name, will get the Farm—without the Payment of another Penny. We will absolutely Refund Your Money if you should be Dissatisfied, according to the Terms of our Guarantee.

Write for Our Free Book. Fill out the blank space in the first column with Your Name and Address, plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf Realty Company, 1318 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Ill. Read it carefully, and then use Your Own Good Judgment.

years past in the Ottoman arsenal as naval constructor, during which period, being found to be a person possessing perfect knowledge, ability, activity, and science in his department and did good service to the Turkish Empire by constructing and building several ships of the line and other vessels of war:

"Having now exprest a desire to return to his native country, we, to show our approval of the services which he has rendered and our entire satisfaction, have given this certificate, sealed by our own seal and delivered in his own hands. Constantinople, 29 Sherval, 1255 (January 1, 1840)."

The certificate was signed by the Grand Vizier, and when Rhodes returned to this country he was further honored by President Polk, who made him Chief Constructor in the United States Navy. The boats he built and left behind him in Turkey are long since out of date, but *The Sun* is very much of the impression, nevertheless, that these are not the ones being sunk to-day by the Italian Navy.

THE ASSASSIN OF STOLYPIN

DIMITRY BOGROFF, the assassin of Premier Stolypin of Russia, lived about long enough to learn that not even the revolutionists approved entirely of his "official act." But he would not have lived that long, and Stolypin "would be a better man to-day," writes Col. James Persitz, late head of the St. Petersburg Secret Political Police, "had I but remained in the ranks a few days more." Perpetual spying had become, however, too "sweet a job" for even so experienced a professional as Persitz, born and brought up in the very soul of the service, and his resignation, followed by Bogroff's "escape" from Siberia, were incidents of the same week. The whole affair began about five years ago, said the former police chief to the London correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and transpired like this:

Our secret agents in Warsaw, where Bogroff lived, became suspicious that he was connected with a revolutionary body which had its headquarters in the ancient capital of Poland. He was shadowed for several weeks and finally, when we discovered that he was aiding the revolutionists, his arrest was ordered. He was taken from his home and, guarded by six gendarmes in command of Captain Afanasjeff, was placed in a first-class compartment on the Nord express for St. Petersburg. It was our intention to place him in the prison of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul until we should have more evidence against him. As is the custom with all important political prisoners, he was placed in chains before boarding the express and, to insure against his escape, the six gendarmes and Captain Afanasjeff were ordered to remain in the same compartment with him until he should be turned over to me in St. Petersburg. Yet, had it not been for my activity, Bogroff would

AGENTS! BIG PROFITS

Sell Brandt's Newly Patented **Automatic Razor Stropper.** The only invention that puts a perfect edge on any razor in 20 seconds. Works automatically. For **OLD** style razors or **SAFETY** Blades. Makes one blade last a year. Any one can use it. Guaranteed for life.

Sharpens and Keeps Sharp Any Razor in the World, OLD Style or SAFETY.

Harry Bartow sold 40 stroppers in 18 hrs. 15 min. You can do as well. No selling experience needed. It sells itself. Every man wants one. Be the first in your locality. Write for prices, terms and territory. Be quick.

D. BRANDT CUTLERY CO., 84 West Broadway, New York

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

For the "Spencerian" copper-plate.
For the newer vertical style.
For the heavy bold hand.

There's a Spencerian Pen for every handwriting—finest points to broadest stubs.

All have the unique Spencerian elasticity, smoothness and durability.

Sample card of 12 different styles and 2 good penholders sent for 10 cents.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
349 Broadway, New York.

SPENCERIAN

never have been lodged behind the walls of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. For, despite all our precautions, the Nord express reached St. Petersburg without him.

Captain Afanasjeff had been in such a hurry to get Bogroff on the train that the prisoner had had no opportunity to dine; so, as he was well supplied with money, Afanasjeff permitted him to order his dinner from the dining-car. When one of the gendarmes told the head-waiter in the diner that a dinner was to be served in one of the first-class compartments that person naturally supposed that an official of some importance was to be served, and he not only had set the solid silver service that is used only for nobility, but carried the dinner to the compartment himself. Instead of a high official in gorgeous uniform an unkempt prisoner in chains confronted him. And so great was his surprize that he dropt the tray with all the dishes upon the floor.

Soon after midnight, without the slightest warning, the train came to a sudden stop. The conductor and brakeman jumped to the ground and ran ahead to find out what was the matter. The train was near a small station between Brest Litovsk and Minsk. A red lantern on the tracks showed that the engineer had obeyed a danger signal.

While the engineer and conductor were walking down the track to ascertain the trouble a general of gendarmes in full uniform and followed by a file of uniformed officers went through the train. Entering the compartment where Captain Afanasjeff and his men were guarding Bogroff he ordered the surprized Captain to consider himself under arrest.

"Your sword, Captain Afanasjeff," he commanded. "No officer of the Czar can sleep at his post."

In vain Captain Afanasjeff protested. "You are under arrest by order of your superior officer," said the general.

There was nothing Afanasjeff could do but surrender his sword. "You will consider yourself under arrest and remain in the next compartment until we reach St. Petersburg," added the General. "Your men will also consider themselves under arrest for gross neglect of duty. I will guard the prisoner myself."

The gendarmes, supposing that they were being addrest by the general in command of their division, stacked their swords in a corner of the compartment where the Captain, stript of his sword and boiling with indignation, was sitting, afraid to question the orders of his superior officer.

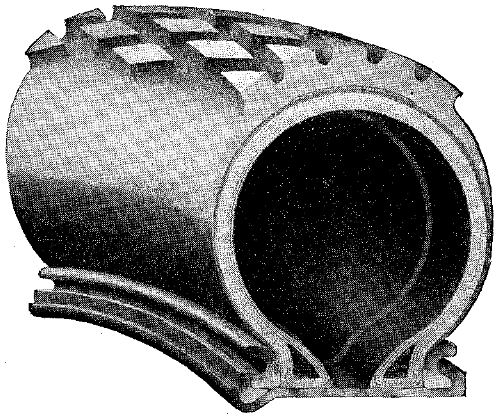
Meantime the engineer and conductor had investigated the tracks for several hundred feet ahead and, finding nothing wrong, proceeded with the train at slow speed. Ten minutes later the engineer gained courage and the express continued its run at its usual speed, arriving at St. Petersburg only a few minutes late.

I was at the station awaiting its arrival with several police officials in order to take Bogroff to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. When no gendarmes got off the train I started a search for them, as Captain Afanasjeff had wired me he had left Warsaw with the prisoner. Imagine my surprize when I found Captain Afanasjeff and his gendarmes sitting in one of the compartments without their arms.

"Where is your prisoner?" I asked excitedly.

"He is in charge of the general of this

Your Three Greatest Tire Troubles Ended



No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize With Double-Thick, Non-Skid Treads

They end rim-cutting forever. They avoid the blowouts due to overloading. They prevent skidding and do away with chains.

These No-Rim-Cut tires, in the past two years, have increased our tire sales by 500 per cent. Over 700,000 have been sold.

These tires now dominate the field. With tens of thousands of motorists they have cut tire bills in two.

Now they come with this ideal Non-Skid tread.

The Final Tire

After 12 years spent in tire making—after ceaseless improvements—we believe that the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire is now pretty close to finality.

Our greatest invention—controlled by our patents—has ended rim-cutting forever. That was, perhaps, your chief worry and expense.

By making these tires 10 per cent oversize—without extra charge—we added 25 per cent to the average tire mileage.

By 12 years of tests on tire-testing machines we have brought our formulas and fabrics close to utter perfection.

And now we have added a Non-Skid tread worthy of all the rest.

We never hope to see a much better tire than the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut today.

The Winter Tread

Most of you know the No-Rim-Cut tire—the oversize tire—which has come to such immense popularity.

The control of this tire has thrice trebled our tire sales within two years. Its sales to date exceed 700,000 tires. And, to meet the demand, we are increasing our capacity to 3,800 per day.

Since 1908 our experts have worked to create for this tire a perfect Non-Skid tread. Now we have it. We offer you now, for winter use, your highest ideal of a tire.

An Extra Tread

The Non-Skid feature is an extra tread, vulcanized onto our regular tire. Thus the tread is made double-thick.

This extra tread is exceedingly tough, as impervious to wear as a rubber tread ever can be. It remains effective over enormous mileage. When it does wear off there's our regular tread below it.

The tread is made up of deep-cut blocks, which grasp the road surface with countless edges and angles. The blocks widen at the base, so the load is spread over as wide a surface as it is with the smooth-tread tire. The grooves can't fill up.

This double-thick tread, because of its thickness, reduces danger of puncture by 30 per cent.

Chains, as you know, are ruinous to tires. Metal projections, too. Rubber and metal never combine, and their friction soon wrecks a tread. Short, soft projections are temporary. Here is a tread that's immensely efficient, and a tread that endures. And it comes on the tire you are bound to demand when you know the facts about it.

Please look it up. This tire is made for your safety and economy. Learn what it means to you.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our Tire Book, based on 12 years of tire making, is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Liberty St., Akron, Ohio

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We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits (401)

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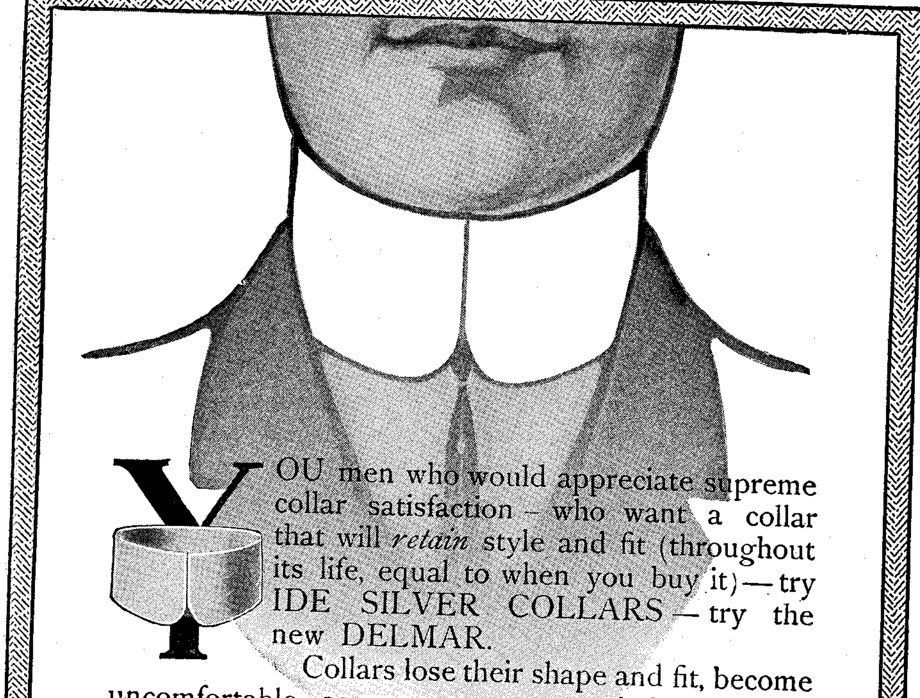

YOU men who would appreciate supreme collar satisfaction — who want a collar that will *retain* style and fit (throughout its life, equal to when you buy it) — try IDE SILVER COLLARS — try the new DELMAR.

Collars lose their shape and fit, become uncomfortable, as soon as a buttonhole stretches or tears but a trifle.

IDE SILVER COLLARS have the **Linocord Buttonholes** exclusively. They're easier-to-button and *they don't tear out.*

The newest shape, the DELMAR, is the straight-front that *does* meet close, because *baked* and so shaped in baking by our special **Vertiform Process** that it has the coveted straight-front effect. Has ample scarf space.

Here's the straight-front collar you have sought.

Ide Silver BRAND Collars

1/4 Sizes 2 for 25¢

In Canada, 3 for 50c

Write for "What's What," an illustrated authority on dress; and the clever story booklet, "What I Know About Laundries" (actual experiences).

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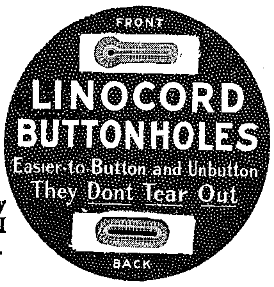

Travelogues in Your Town

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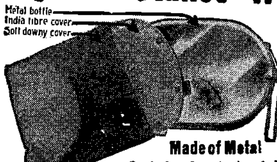
PAYS FOR ITSELF

THE NEW ERKOSCOPE is a perfect projector of pictures. Used with electric, acetylene or calcium light. Three typewritten travelogues and slides free of rental with ERKOSCOPE outfit. *Sold on Time Payments.* $10 down. Can be used by anybody anywhere. 100,000 slides in stock for rent. Get our book "How to Put On Travelogues." ERKER BROS. OPTICAL CO., St. Louis.

Taylor's "Stahot" Water Bottle and SYRINGE



6 MONTHS TRIAL

Great improvement over old style rubber bottles and cheaper in the end. Retains heat all night—distributes heat evenly—is thin, compact and half the weight of rubber bottles—more durable—covers greater surface—adaptable to more uses and gives twice the heat. Safe—sanitary—odorless. Thousands in use. Absolutely guaranteed for 5 Yrs. Write for free trial offer and book. FRANKLIN TAYLOR COMPANY, Dept. 11., Janesville, Wis.

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Broomell's "VICTOR" Vacuum Cleaners

We manufacture Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Portable type of the best design, also Electric Stationary Cleaners as shown in this cut. We make a special machine for the Country Home for use with Gasoline Engine or other power. Send for printed matter.

VICTOR CLEANER COMPANY
YORK, PA.

division," answered Captain Afanasjeff. "He ordered me to consider myself under arrest for being asleep while on duty. He also placed my men under arrest. His charge is most unjust, but I had to obey his orders."

The truth of the situation dawned upon me immediately. Captain Afanasjeff had been tricked by Bogroff's friends, who had disguised themselves as gendarmes and by a clever ruse taken his prisoner away. Undoubtedly his revolutionist friends in Warsaw had wired to their confederates in Brest Litovsk that he was on the Nord express and they had no difficulty in stopping the train and spiriting him away. I discovered later that that was exactly what had been done. A dozen bold revolutionists at Brest Litovsk had hurried to a little station half a dozen miles from the town and with the aid of a red lantern had no difficulty in flagging the express. While the train was proceeding slowly they had jumped off in the darkness with Bogroff, who was soon released from his chains.

I did not waste any time upbraiding Captain Afanasjeff. I knew he would be severely punished for his loss of his prisoner. In fact, if he had not been a nephew of Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, he would have been shot within twenty-four hours. As it was he was dismissed from the service.

I inquired when the first train left for Brest Litovsk, and finding there was an express within the hour I set off on what promised to be a wild-goose chase. I had spent several weeks in Brest Litovsk some months before and I was familiar with the leading revolutionists there. From Captain Afanasjeff's description of the general of gendarmes I felt certain he was one of two revolutionists I had had under surveillance, and I determined to keep my eyes on them in the hope of getting some clue to Bogroff's whereabouts.

I changed my uniform for the dress of a Russian student and started for the homes of the revolutionists. Brest Litovsk is one of the smaller cities of Russia, about five hours from St. Petersburg, and I had no trouble in finding them. An hour's investigation revealed the fact that they had been away from their homes the night before. To complete the chain of evidence, I obtained copies of all the telegrams that had been received at the local telegraph office, and among them I found a message addrest to Nicholas Kurloff, one of the revolutionists I suspected, announcing the death of his brother in Warsaw. Evidently it was a code message informing him that Bogroff was on the Nord express.

My American readers may think it strange that I did not notify the local police, but when one has lived in Russia one never trusts any one. Had I called upon the head of the Brest Litovsk police to arrest the men I suspected the revolutionist spies among his own men would have notified the suspects first, and it would have been impossible to arrest them. Bogroff himself was a spy in the employ of the secret police and at the same time was aiding the revolutionists. He was supposed to be guarding Premier Stolypin when he shot him in the opera-house at Kief. The mistake the present Minister of Police made was that he had nobody watching him.

Persitz never took chances, he says, but, when he wanted a man, went after him himself. He did not doubt that his own movements were spied upon by the Minister of Police, and to have requested aid of "spies employing spiers" would have been fatal. But reverting to his story, he says:

I had located the leader of the raid on the Nord express and every indication seemed to point to Bogroff being hidden close by. To surround the homes of the revolutionists would be useless, as they were undoubtedly connected with underground passages, and any demonstration by the police would put Bogroff on his guard.

So I decided to employ a ruse to bring him out of his hiding-place. It was a desperate undertaking, but if he were hiding in the home of Nicholas Kurloff I would have him in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul before another twenty-four hours. My ruse was nothing more or less than to set fire to the house adjoining the home of Nicholas Kurloff.

Fortunately I had no trouble in entering the house on the plea that I wanted to engage a room. My belongings—which I hurriedly purchased—consisted of several cans of gasoline and waste, which I brought into my newly rented room in a trunk. That evening I saturated everything in the room with the gasoline, and on the plea of storing my trunk in the cellar managed to start a fire there. Going upstairs again, I touched a match to a pile of waste in the center of the room and after locking the door hurried into the street.

Five minutes later the house was in flames and the other occupants rushed out to summon the fire department. Their shouts, together with the flames which were leaping out the windows on the second floor, soon aroused the neighbors. Heads popped out of all the windows nearby and the occupants of the houses adjoining the burning dwelling ran into the street to see if their homes were in danger. From my position near the entrance of Kurloff's home I saw him rush out, followed by Bogroff. My ruse had been successful.

When Kurloff and Bogroff tried to reenter their house after they had assured themselves that there was no danger of the fire spreading, I blocked the way with a loaded revolver.

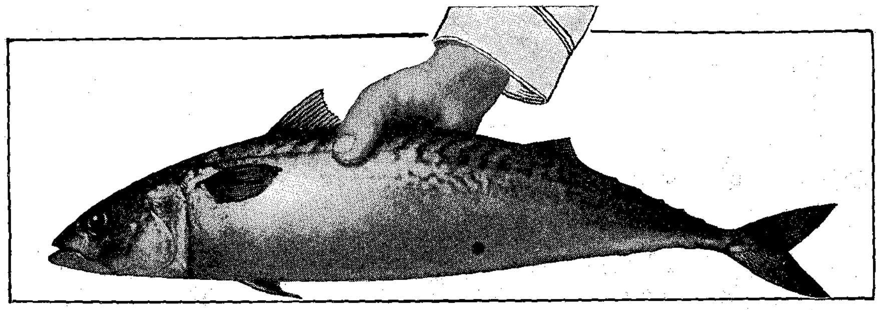
"You are under arrest in the name of the Czar!" I shouted.

My shouts attracted the attention of the gendarmes who had arrived upon the scene with the fire department, and a moment later Kurloff and Bogroff were handcuffed to the officers. At police headquarters I explained the arrest and produced credentials to show my authority. A special detail was sent from St. Petersburg the following morning and the two prisoners were lodged in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul without further mishap.

Kurloff was sent to Siberia for life, but for some mysterious reason Bogroff was pardoned after serving two years of an indeterminate sentence and given a place in the secret service.

Had I remained in the service I would have seen to it that he was never entrusted with any important work, but my successor was easily fooled by him. The only good revolutionist is a dead one.

The Choicest of Ocean Fish
Direct From The Wharf To Your Table



LET GLOUCESTER BE YOUR FISH MARKET
AND DAVIS BE YOUR FISHMAN

FAMILIES who are fond of OCEAN FISH can be supplied DIRECT from FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY, GLOUCESTER, the great New England fish market, getting better and later caught fish than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell ONLY to the CONSUMER DIRECT, never through dealers. We have done a mail-order fish business since 1885, sending goods right to our customers' homes. WE PREPAY EXPRESS east of Kansas, and always guarantee complete satisfaction or money refunded. We want to deal with YOU on the same terms, no matter how small your orders.

Below we describe briefly a few of our products. Our complete list has about every choice kind of fish that can be obtained anywhere. We shall be glad for you to order experimentally from the list below or send for complete list.

Perhaps you had better get some of these to enjoy while you are getting the list and deciding. You run no risk as we guarantee every package. You need not order even dozens, get as few cans as you wish.

With your order we send recipes for all products and a nice can opener.

Salt Mackerel You will like salt mackerel; so will all your family. They make the most appetizing breakfast dish imaginable. The new fall fish are fat, tender and fine flavored. We select the choicest from the whole incoming supply, remove every bit of waste and pack neatly in pails. They will keep safely in your pantry for several months. Include a pail for trial.

Delivered price:	Small 3-4 lb. fish	Medium 1 lb. fish	Extra Large 2 lb. fish
10 lb. pail	$2.20	$2.80	$3.00
15 lb. pail	3.30	4.20	4.50
20 lb. pail	4.40	5.60	6.00
50 lb. pail	11.00	14.00	15.00

Lobsters Lobster is at once the rarest and tastiest of all shell fish. Very little of prime quality ever gets inland. Taken right from the water and boiled, then the shell removed and the large pieces of clear meat packed at once in parchment paper lined tins, it keeps perfectly and you can enjoy salads, stews, etc., no matter where you live.

Delivered price: 1 dozen 1 lb. cans $7.20
1 " 1-2 " 4.00

Salt Codfish We select the large, white, perfectly cured fish, remove skin and bones and pack the clear solid chunks of this delicious fish in wax lined wooden boxes. Just what you want for codfish dinners and for fish balls.

Delivered price: 10 lb. box $2.10
20 " 4.20

Salmon The real Royal Chinook, the king of all salmon, is packed exclusively. Flat cans known as salmon steak give you this useful product at its very best. You can use it in several ways and will find a small supply about the handiest thing you can put in your pantry for regular or emergency use. Eat it cold as turned from the can or with our recipe book make lots of splendid dishes.

Delivered price: 1 dozen 1-2 lb. cans, $2.15
1 " 1 " 3.25
1 " oval " 3.90

Shrimps We don't know why they are so good but nearly every person at once proclaims shrimps one of the daintiest morsels ever put into a can. They are little shellfish resemblng a tiny lobster. Only the one body piece of each one is used. Twenty or thirty of these single bites with their real sea flavor are packed natural flavored and ready for creamed shrimps, salad, fried shrimps, etc.

Delivered price: 1 dozen cans $1.75

Tunny Fish Try this on our recommendation. Clear boneless pieces of fish packed something like canned salmon only a little olive oil added to bring out the rich flavor. Looks and tastes very much like the breast meat of chicken. One of our best products and sure to please.

Delivered price: 1 dozen cans $3.50

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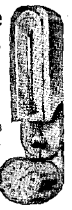
18 CENTRAL WHARF, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Handles Heat Like a Clock Tells Time
Have the temperature in your home exactly as you want it morning, noon and night.
The "MINNEAPOLIS" HEAT REGULATOR
Prevents extremes of temperature, saves fuel and insures comfort. Applied to hot water, hot air, steam or natural gas heating. The standard for 28 years. Sold by the heating trade everywhere under positive guarantee of satisfaction. Send for booklet. WM. R. SWEATT, Sec'y General Offices, 703 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.



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MAKES and burns its own gas. Produces 100 candle power light—brighter than electricity or acetylene—cheaper than kerosene. No dirt. No grease. No odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.
THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

"I am thoroughly convinced that I cannot buy a better automobile anywhere for $1800 than an

Abbott-Detroit

"44" seven-passenger, fore-door Touring Car

I ought to know, because I have had a new car every year, and the last three have been Abbott-Detroits."

The above is a portion of a statement made by Mr. B. G. Arden, a prominent Detroit business man to whom we delivered one of our 1912 models last month.

Mr. Arden is an insurance adjuster—a good judge of values—has driven for eight years, and owned seven different cars, two of them much higher priced than his last one.

He has traveled around the world six times, and is thoroughly familiar with motor cars.

Such a strong endorsement, and the purchase of three Abbott-Detroit cars, can only be the result of one thing—the utmost confidence in the Abbott-Detroit policy,

"Built for Permanence"

Abbott-Detroit "44"

4½ in. x 5½ in. long stroke Continental Motor; Dual Ignition System with Magneto; Gray & Davis Bullet Electric Headlights, combination Oil and Electric Side and Tail Lights—Tungsten Lamps, 180 ampere hour Lighting Battery—body of lamps black enamel with nickel plated trimmings; Horn and Tools; Tires 36 in. x 4 in.; Universal Demountable Rims; Three-speed Transmission and Multiple Disc Clutch; Two-pedal Control, Clutch and Brake; Wheel Base 120 inches; Ventilated Fore-door Bodies.

Seven-Passenger, Fore-door Touring Car, fully equipped, less Top, Windshield, Speedometer and Auxiliary Seats	$1800
Seven-Passenger, Fore-door Touring Car, equipped as follows: Top, Windshield and Speedometer (less Auxiliary Seats)	$1925
Auxiliary Seats, per pair	$50
Fore-door Demi-Tonneau, fully equipped, less Top, Windshield and Speedometer	$1775
Fore-door Demi-Tonneau, fully equipped, including Top, Windshield and Speedometer	$1900
Fore-door Limousine, fully equipped	$3000

Abbott-Detroit "30"

4⅛ in. x 4¼ in. Four Cylinder Motor; Dual Ignition System with Magneto; Bullet Electric Headlights, combination Oil and Electric Side and Tail Lamps—Tungsten Lamps, 100 ampere hour Lighting Battery; Horn and Tools; Tires 34 in. x 3½ in., Quick Detachable Demountable Rims; One-pedal Clutch and Brake Control—simple, safe and sure; Wheel Base 110 inches; Ventilated Fore-door Bodies.

Fore-door Touring Car, fully equipped, less Top, Windshield and Speedometer	$1350
Fore-door Touring Car, fully equipped, including Top, Windshield and Speedometer	$1450
Fore-door Roadster, fully equipped, less Top, Windshield and Speedometer	$1275
Fore-door Roadster, fully equipped, including Top, Windshield and Speedometer	$1375
Colonial Coupe, fully equipped	$2150

ABBOTT MOTOR COMPANY 614 WATERLOO STREET DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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THE REAL SHERLOCK HOLMES

THOSE of us who have read and sorrowed at the death—before his resurrection—of the inimitable *Sherlock Holmes*, will be forced to regret all over again the passing of this famous man. For the real *Sherlock Holmes*, as some may know, was a Scotch physician by the name of Joseph Bell, and many cases of his skill in deduction are now being retold. Sir Conan Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes* was, in reality, only a second-rate Bell, and the good doctor, instead of suffering a violent death, passed peacefully away a day or two ago in his home at Edinburgh. Sir Conan Doyle was a worshipful admirer of his, and attended many of the doctor's lectures. At those lectures, we are reminded by the Paris *Gaulois*, Dr. Bell was in the habit of making experiments at random, and after fixing a cold, stern eye on one of his hearers, he, for example, would say:

"Notice, gentlemen, this man has a callous on the right side of his thumb. I conclude that he is either a cork-cutter or a slater, for this callous is not common excepting in these two professions."

It was all very disconcerting, and the doctor, we are told, could even detect at first sight the profession of a man, and more than that, his criminal past. On one occasion:

To a man who entered a room without taking off his hat he said:

"Why, you are a military man, a non-commissioned officer, I should think, and you have spent some time in Bermuda."

Amidst the astonishment that was everywhere shown, and it was shown by all, for he was quite right, he added:

"The explanation is quite simple; this man has the walk of a soldier, he entered this place as if it were a barrack-room, with a certain air of authority, whence I concluded that he had some rank in the army, but that he is not a commissioned officer, in which case he would have shown better manners. I know that he had been to Bermuda because he has a wart on his forehead such as is not produced excepting in those islands."

He recognized a cobbler because of the worn place on the knee of his trousers, produced by the last. He also said that a certain child brought in was the first-born because his mother, a young and rather slovenly woman, had put on the head of her child a very expensive cap. There are some extravagances in which a mother indulges only in the case of her first-born, from the joy which she feels on becoming a mother.

He knew the marks of each profession, even to the little rings of flesh which perpetual use of the pen raises on our fingers. He used to know that a woman was a dressmaker from the needle-prints on her fingers, and the pianist because of his short nails and slightly flattened finger-ends.

The very soul of a person is indicated by his smallest gesture, Dr. Bell would say; and then he would give an exhibition of his powers. But the eminent doctor was well versed in other like arts, and at one of his most recent lectures said:

> As to the handwriting, it is also expressive of our inner being. People of an irregular life have a handwriting which wanders over the page; the miser writes even up to the top of the paper; the suspicious adds a dash at the end of the line so that nobody can add any word, and he seals the envelop even to the very end of the flap, which makes it hard to open the letter. The wasteful person employs large margins, and that on the left hand grows in breadth to the bottom of the page. The ambitious man crosses his t's very high up. The logical man unites all the letters of his words; the dreamy man separates them on purpose.

The same paper goes on to tell of another man who had this gift of wizardry. We read:

> The last Duke of Laval-Montmorency, who died in 1852, studied these matters and has made many observations. One day while his talent was being discust by a party in his drawing-room a mother, who had many children, said to him:
>
> "Well, then, tell me what you think of the person who has written this letter."
>
> The Duke looked at the letter, hesitated, and ended by saying: "Please do not ask me."
>
> "Why?" was the answer. "Do tell me what you think."
>
> "This letter is from a young girl."
>
> "It is."
>
> "Then you must keep guard over her, for she is going to do something desperate."
>
> "O heavens! What do you mean by that?" This letter is from my daughter, and she is the most quiet girl I ever knew."
>
> Eight days afterward it was learned that this young person had eloped with a young man whom her mother had refused to accept as a son-in-law.

A REPORTER'S STORY OF THE CHICAGO FIRE

MICHAEL AHEARN is a reporter on the Chicago *Tribune.* He was a reporter on that same paper a half-century ago and says he is the only journalist alive to-day who had the writing of the Chicago fire of October 8, 1871. Two Sundays ago saw the fortieth anniversary of that catastrophe, and Ahearn covered another fire for *The Tribune.* It started within a few blocks of the original affair, and brought back many reminiscences to Ahearn. He tells us that the great conflagration of 1871, which swept over some 2,100 acres, destroyed nearly 18,000 buildings, and was the cause of between 250 and 300 deaths, owed its success only to the fact that the previous evening the city's fire-fighting apparatus had been put temporarily out of commission by another giant blaze. This was the situation, says Ahearn, when he arrived with some pals at Halsted Street on Chicago's blackest Sunday to answer a second alarm. To understand how the fire

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MOTOR CARS

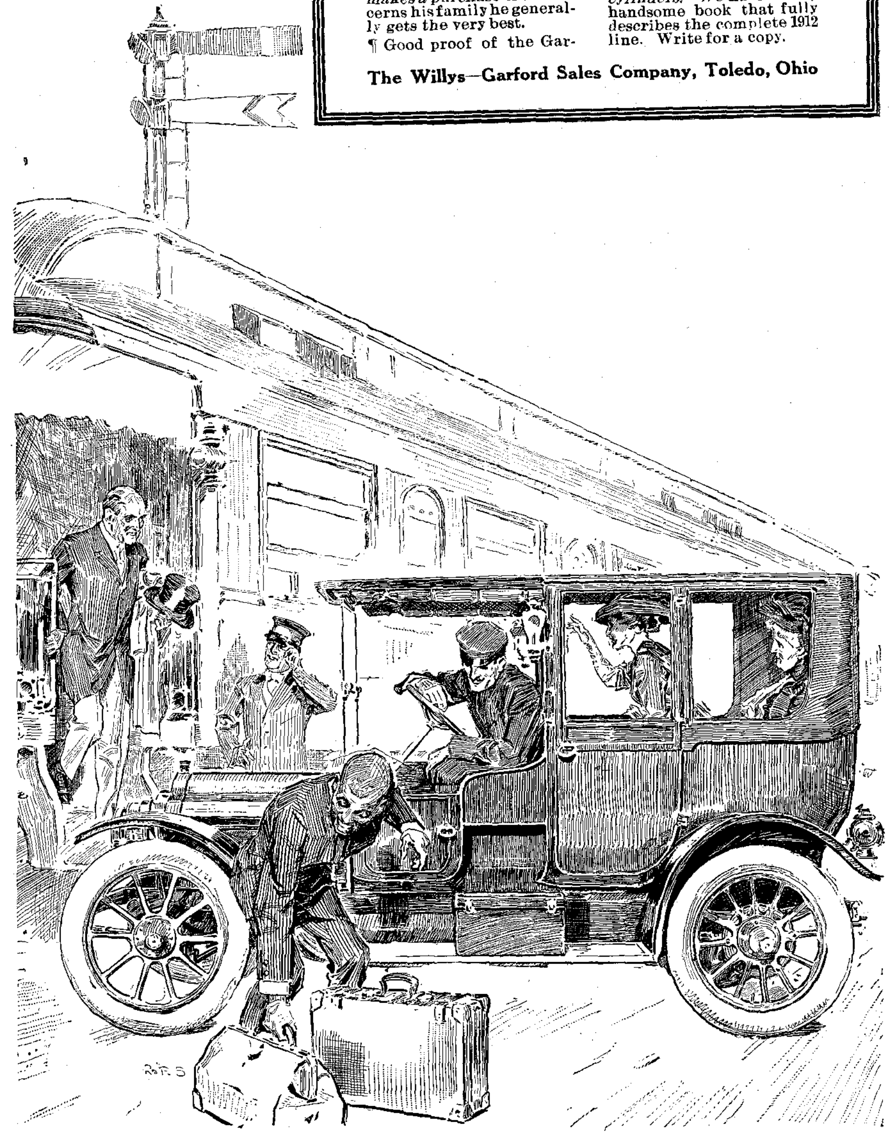
The list of prominent Americans who own one or more of these cars is almost a copy of the Blue Book. It comprises the most distinguished men and women in the country. For example, the Garford is owned by more important railroad executives than any other car made. James J. Hill owns a Garford.

¶ And incidentally the railroad man is an excellent judge. By the very nature of his training he is accustomed to insisting on accuracy. He knows mechanical values. And when he makes a purchase that concerns his family he generally gets the very best.

¶ Good proof of the Garford's standing is the long list of well known Garford owners—men and women of international reputation.

¶ The Garford is made with both four cylinders and six cylinders. We have a very handsome book that fully describes the complete 1912 line. Write for a copy.

The Willys—Garford Sales Company, Toledo, Ohio



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Nature's remedy is pure, sparkling water

Londonderry Lithia
Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co.
Nashua N.H.

Londonderry
Mineral Water

comes from the very haunts of Nature. A water that springs brilliantly clear from rock-ribbed hills. With a fine cleansing quality that frees the system of impurities. Delightful as a table water, palatable, appetizing. And a royal blender.

Sparkling (effervescent) in three table sizes. Still (plain) in half gallon bottles.

If you are so situated that you have difficulty in obtaining Londonderry locally, write to us and we will see that you are supplied at once.

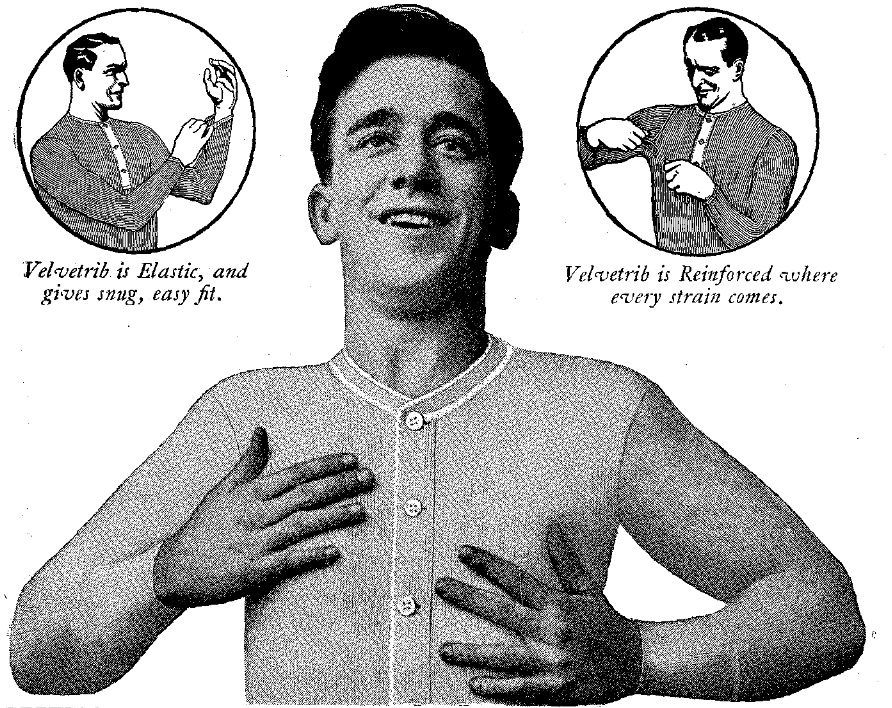
Londonderry Lithia Spring Water Co. Nashua, N. H.

got such a start is easy, says Ahearn, in *The Tribune:*

> In those days there were towers in the engine-houses, and the firemen took turns at watching for a blaze. There also was a watchman in the cupola of the courthouse at Washington and Clark streets. From this eyrie he scanned the city for fires.

But further protection than this, says Ahearn, was there none. To continue his story:

> Mathias Schaeffer was on duty in the courthouse tower. "Bill" Brown was night operator. Quite a while before Brown got the word from Schaeffer that there was a fire Brown himself had seen a glow in the southwest part of the city, but thought it was from the ruins of the Saturday night fire.
>
> The fire had been burning almost half an hour before Schaeffer sighted it. There was a haze in the sky from the fire of the previous night and Schaeffer's vision was obscured. He judged the blaze was in the vicinity of Canalport Avenue and Halsted Street, actually a mile beyond it. He notified Brown of the location and box 342 was sounded.
>
> No box was pulled as the first alarm for the great fire. Altho a druggist at Twelfth and Canal streets tried to turn in two alarms from the box at that corner neither of them registered at fire-alarm headquarters.
>
> The man in the tower of No. 6 house on Maxwell Street, near Canal, sighted the fire about the time that Schaeffer did. He ran down the stairs and shouted to Foreman Musham to "hitch up." Being within a few blocks of Jefferson and De Koven streets, he was able to give the right location. The "Little Giant" company, only half manned, sped away while the bell in the house was striking 3-4-2.
>
> This accounts for No. 6 being first in. Other companies were as near or nearer the fire, but they went out of their way to reach Canalport Avenue and Halsted Street. On arrival there they found no fire.
>
> If the right location had been given by Schaeffer there would have been no huge conflagration and consequently no anniversary to-day. Two of the best steamers in the department, the R. A. Williams and the J. B. Rice, would have responded on the first alarm if the proper location had been sounded. As it was, Canalport Avenue and Halsted Street was outside their district and they did not get under way to the fire until a second alarm, giving the right location, called them out.
>
> In fire-fighting the matter of a few seconds often means enormous loss. This was true of the great fire of '71. . . . . . .
>
> Engine company No. 5, whose house was at Jefferson and Van Buren streets, was the second company in. Instead of going south in Jefferson Street directly to the fire, as it would if it had been given the right location, it went west in Van Buren Street to Halsted. At Taylor and Halsted streets the driver saw the flames and drove to a plug. Hose was quickly laid, but after working a few minutes the engine broke down and was out of service for an hour or more.
>
> In addition to these handicaps not more than half of the fire-fighting brigade was in physical condition, as a result of the terrible battle waged the previous night.
>
> I will now proceed with my story.



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Velvetrib is Reinforced where every strain comes.

Velvetrib **Oneita Knit Underwear**

VELVETRIB has that *good* feeling. The soft caress of its warm, velvety fabric and its snug, easy fit are most gratifying. Its fine interwoven fabric is wonderfully durable. A *Velvetrib* garment is reinforced wherever strain comes. Each garment will give you two seasons of luxurious service. Ask your dealer.

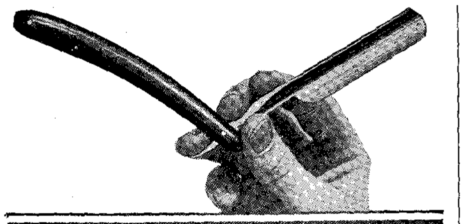
Velvetrib is Guaranteed not to irritate, shrink, rip, tear, bag—or money back. Medium and heavy weights.

Men's Separate Garments, $1
Union Suits . . . $2

Boys' Separate Garments, 50c
Union Suits . . . $1

If your dealer doesn't sell *Velvetrib*, send us his name. We'll mail you booklet, sample of fabric, and see that you are supplied.

ONEITA KNITTING MILLS, Mill No. 60, UTICA, N. Y.
Makers of famous Oneita Union Suits and other Oneita-Knit Underwear.



A Man's Complexion

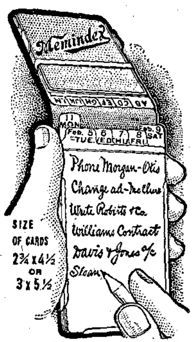
is extremely dependent on the razor with which he shaves.

Torrey Razors

never irritate the skin or disposition. They are wonderful for their beautiful sharpness and exquisite temper. It is the one razor with which to shave and thereby enjoy a smooth, velvety, healthy skin.
If your dealer hasn't the Torrey Razor, write us and we will see that you are supplied. Write for our free booklet on how to choose and care for a razor. Dealers should write for our special introductory offer.

The new Torrey Honing Strop has no equal.

The J. R. Torrey Razor Company
Dept. O, Worcester, Mass.



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saves Time, Worry, Strength and Cash

Keeps you in touch with your affairs. Automatically reminds you of the right thing at the right time. No more worry about forgetting. Helps you to plan your work and work your plan. Used eight years by thousands of the best business and professional men.

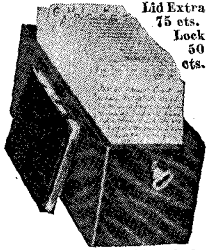
No other device answers its purpose

Only live matter carried. Has made good in 100 kinds of business. A fresh dated card comes to the front each day in the handy leather pocket-case, showing reminders for the day and space for more jottings; also for following days. Dated cards for the year in cabinet make an ideal desk system. Money back if not satisfied. Write for new booklet and name of dealer nearest you.

Express prepaid on receipt of price.

Genuine Morocco case, quartered oak tray and cards, $3.50.

Other styles from $2.00 up. Sunday cards extra, 35c.



Lid Extra 75 cts. Lock 50 cts.

Your Memindex shipped the same day we get your check.

WILSON MEMINDEX CO.
106 Dey St., Rochester, N. Y.

"Bob" Williams, chief of the department, was early on the ground. Within a short time after his arrival he called out every company in the service. The department consisted of seventeen steamers, fifty-four hose carts, and three or four hook-and-ladder trucks.

The Bateham shingle mill and box factory, the Frank Mayer Furniture Company, and the Roelle Furniture Company provided highly combustible material for the flames to feed on, and in an incredibly short time the fire had reached the west bank of the river.

A terrific southwest wind carried brands for blocks, and these torches ignited the roofs of buildings on which they fell. Coal and lumber yards lined both sides of the river and the wind carried burning boards across the stream.

Shortly before midnight the fire crossed the river between Van Buren and Adams streets. The first building to be attacked on the south side of the city was Frank Parmelee's stables. At this time every piece of apparatus was on the west side. Chief Williams ordered several companies to the south side in an attempt to stay the spreading fire.

The progress of the fire was terrific. Everything in its course was swept away. Burning sticks were carried to the courthouse from the west side, more than a mile distant. Watchman Schaeffer extinguished several incipient blazes in the courthouse tower.

The flames swept east toward Michigan Avenue, and there were a dozen fires burning at the same time. The fire extended south to Taylor and Wells streets, destroying the old bridewell, but it was halted at Harrison Street and Wabash Avenue. Buildings were blown up with gunpowder in an effort to save the business district, but the fire traveled on relentlessly.

Before 1 o'clock in the morning it was apparent that the city was doomed. Business blocks, theaters, hotels, newspaper offices, and public buildings all went down in the blazing mass.

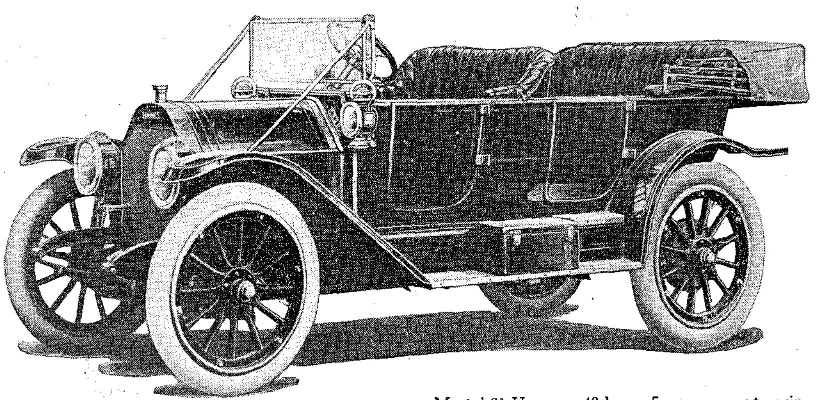
One of the last structures in the business section to go down in the onslaught of fire was the *Tribune* building. Structures all around it were destroyed early in the morning, but the *Tribune* building stood like a sentinel until the middle of the forenoon.

The area burned over, including streets, was about 2,200 acres. The north side was the greatest sufferer. An area covering nearly 1,500 acres was destroyed on this side of the city. Five hundred acres of buildings went down in the flames on the south side, and about 200 acres on the west side.

There were 13,300 buildings destroyed on the north side, 3,650 on the south side, about 500 on the west side. Most of the latter were frame cottages. One hundred thousand persons were made homeless, and the total loss was $200,000,000. About 300 lives were lost.

Ahearn has his own theory of the origin of the fire. The old story of the O'Leary's cow kicking over the lamp or the pail is not true, he emphatically declares, and, as a matter of fact,

The O'Learys were all in bed when the fire started. Mrs. O'Leary had milked her cows—she owned five—more than three hours before the fire was discovered.



Model 21 Haynes, 40 h. p., 5-passenger touring, 120 in. wheel base. 4½x5½ motor. $2100.

The Haynes for 1912 has received a royal welcome

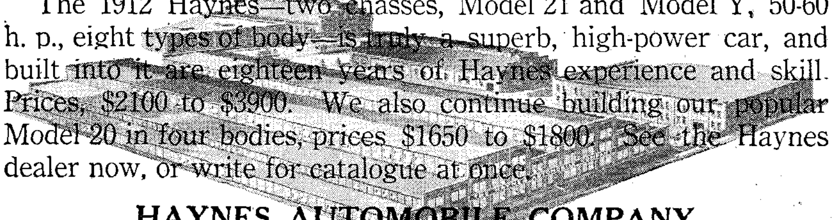
IF ANY further evidence of the place which the Haynes car holds in the minds of the discriminating public were needed, it was furnished by the overwhelming response to our announcement of the 1912 Haynes.

By reason of the fire which completely destroyed our old factory last February, the Haynes car virtually had been out of the market for seven months. During those same months, other manufacturers were going to the public day after day, month in and month out, with their advertising, with their salesmen, and with their announcements of new models while *we* were at a standstill.

Last month, when our magnificent new factory had risen from the ashes of our old one, when its wonderful modern equipment had been installed and our first 1912 model had been built and tested and *proven* to be the *best* of all the splendid Haynes models ever built, *then* we came back into the market. It was a glorious return and the welcome has been beyond all expectation. We hadn't realized it but the public was *waiting* for the new *Haynes*.

The 1912 Haynes—two chasses, Model 21 and Model Y, 50-60 h. p., eight types of body—is truly a superb, high-power car, and built into it are eighteen years of Haynes experience and skill. Prices, $2100 to $3900. We also continue building our popular Model 20 in four bodies, prices $1650 to $1800. See the Haynes dealer now, or write for catalogue at once.

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Dept. D, KOKOMO, INDIANA
New York: 1715 Broadway **Chicago: 1702 Michigan Avenue**



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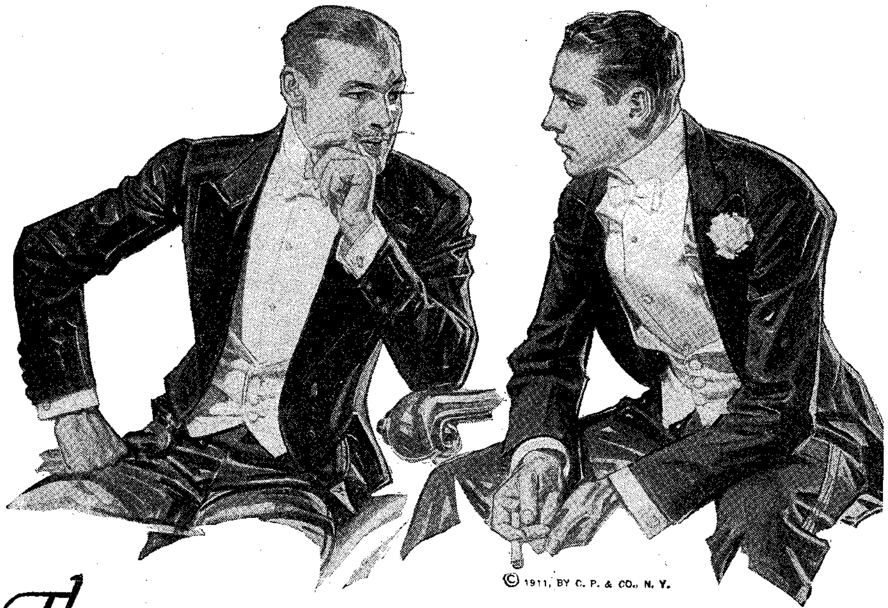
One of 100 uses—
For the mouth and teeth

Many serious disorders can be prevented by maintaining *germ-free* cleanliness of the teeth, the mouth and the throat. Dioxogen is ideal for this purpose because it is a most efficient germ destroyer and yet is *absolutely harmless*. The daily use of Dioxogen *prevents* sore throats, decayed teeth and many serious ailments due to the entrance of germs through the mouth.

Write for free two-ounce trial bottle and booklet.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., 111 Front St., New York, N. Y.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The DONCHESTER

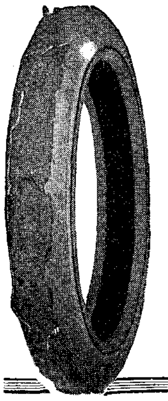
These men are equally well dressed—equally refined in appearance. The difference is that one has a bulging bosom shirt, and the other wears the DONCHESTER, the Cluett Dress Shirt that will not bulge. $2 to $3

Send for Donchester booklet
CLUETT PEABODY & CO.
461 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Worn-Out Tires Made New

Your old tires can be made like new at a low cost. Don't throw them away — don't buy new ones — don't have them vulcanized. **OUR EXCLUSIVE PROCESS MAKES YOUR OLD TIRES PUNCTURE PROOF AND SKID PROOF.** Hundreds of motorists are getting thousands of miles out of old tires which they formerly threw away. Our

Before Treating



Triple Tread Process

makes old tires new. We use the old casing as a foundation. After the old loose rubber is removed this is covered by our vulcanizing compound. Then the whole is covered with tough wear-resisting French Chrome Leather. This adheres firmly to the old case and the result is a tire which has the resiliency of the pneumatic and durability of the best quality leather.

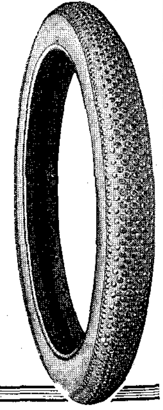
Where the wear comes there are three thicknesses of this leather. The outer ply extends down the sides of the case to the bulge, the second ply extends down over the bead, and the third ply takes the place of the old rubber tread on the case.

Steel studs on the tread make the tire **puncture and skid proof**, and the flat head rivets on the side as far down as the outer ply comes protect it against *rut* wear.

EVERY TRIPLE TREAD IS GUARANTEED PERFECT IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP
A POSTAL BRINGS FULL PARTICULARS

TRIPLE TREAD MANFG. CO., 1548 Michigan Ave., Chicago
548 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 52 Gertie St., Winnipeg

After Treating



I knew Mrs. O'Leary well. She was a truthful woman. A few days after the fire I interviewed her regarding the story of the cow and the lamp. She branded it as a fabrication.

But I have more than her word for it. Dennis Sullivan, a neighbor of the O'Learys, told me that he discovered the fire, and in the official inquiry that followed to find the cause, he so testified. Sullivan said the O'Learys were in bed when he knocked at the door and awakened them. Dennis Rogan, who resided at 112 De Koven Street, also told me that the O'Learys were in bed when the fire started.

It is true that the fire started in the O'Leary cowshed, and I have my reason for believing that some one went there to pilfer milk from one of the cows.

There was a social gathering in the neighborhood that night in honor of the arrival of a young man from Ireland. One of those present told me in after years that two women of the party went to the O'Leary shed to get some milk for punch. One woman held a lighted lamp while the other milked the cow. They thought they heard some one coming, and in their haste to escape the lamp was dropt, setting fire to the place. That, I believe, is the true cause of the fire.

LINCOLN'S NIGHT WATCHMAN

At a time when war and hatreds were imperiling the lives of prominent men, Col. W. H. Crook, a young man of undeniable abilities and a sense of duty, was chosen from a long list of political protégés to serve as President Lincoln's personal body-guard. Not that Lincoln thought he needed one, writes Colonel Crook in his preface to the "Memories of the White House," but because the whole country thought so. And Crook did his work well. Every night he would pace the floors like a panther, guarding wisely each and every opening into the Chief Executive's chamber, which was really only a small room, and Lincoln's last act before retiring was always to wish Crook a gruff but cheery good-night. Moreover, says Crook:

> My chair stood in the corridor, within easy reach of the door opening into the President's room, and so situated that I could see every inch of the whole length of the corridor, which was so lighted that no shadows could even partly conceal any one who might try to slip through it. During most of the night I would rest comfortably in the chair, constantly looking this way and that, listening intently for any unusual noise. Every once in a while, however, I would rise and quietly pace up and down to obtain rest of position. I never read a book or a newspaper, of course, for fear that my attention might become fixt so closely on the printed page that I might not hear or see the approach of assassins, whom I always expected at any moment. Needless to say, I never resorted to any of the common means for keeping awake, during those solitary vigils. The responsibility of guarding Lincoln was so great that dozing, or even drowsiness, was unthinkable. And when relieved by the

day guard, at eight o'clock in the morning, I was always as fresh and wide-awake as when I had gone on duty twelve hours previous.

The President's only failure to bid him a "good-night" was upon the evening of his death. Prophetically he that time changed the salutation to "Good-by, Crook," after refusing his employee's earnest offer to accompany him to the theater. According to the latter:

> Altho I have already stated the fact in print, I wish to repeat it here—that when Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and their party sat down in their box at Ford's Theater that fateful night, the guard who was acting as my substitute took his position at the rear of the box, close to an entrance leading into the box from the dress-circle of the theater. His orders were to stand there, fully armed, and to permit no unauthorized person to pass into the box. His orders were to stand there and protect the President at all hazards.
>
> From the spot where he was thus stationed, this guard could not see the stage or the actors; but he could hear the words the actors spoke, and he became so interested in them that, incredible as it may seem, he quietly deserted his post of duty, and walking down the dimly lighted aisle, deliberately took a seat in the last row of the dress-circle.
>
> It was while the President was thus absolutely unprotected through this guard's amazing recklessness—to use no stronger words—that Booth rushed through the entrance to the box, just deserted by the guard, and accomplished his foul deed.
>
> Realization of his part in the assassination so preyed upon the mind and spirit of the guard that he finally died as a result of it. Nor could I, for my part, ever forgive myself for not having accompanied the President and been beside him.

Coming back to the more pleasant matter of his watch over Lincoln, Crook informs us that it was his duty to command a stern inspection of umbrellas, shawls, coats, overcoats, and caps of all who called on the President, and to see that no pistols or other unlawful goods were smuggled in. And the President? Ah, says Crook:

> I wonder what would happen now at a presidential reception if a dozen or twenty or thirty men should enter the White House as a matter of course wearing negligee shirts, slouch hats, and cowhide boots into the tops of which were thrust their trousers! It is a literal fact, however, that not a few of the men presented to President and Mrs. Lincoln at the levee of January 5, 1865, came up to the door of the Blue Room wearing such heavy, clumsy, cowhide boots. They thought nothing of it. Neither did Mrs. Lincoln, and least of all the President. For to Lincoln clothes meant nothing—manhood, truth, honor, hard work, meant everything.

The first night of his official watch was a bad one for Crook, but had every other guard displayed a corresponding zeal and devotion—well, Crook thinks the Presi-

Overland

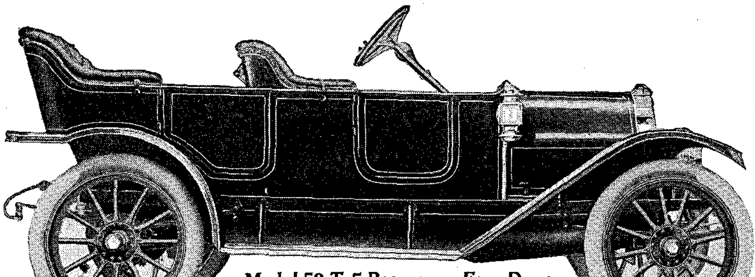
Why we can Build a 30 H.P. Five-Passenger Fore-Door Touring Car to Sell for $900

TO the average man an automobile factory is merely a factory—a place where cars are made. Yet there is the greatest difference in the world. On one hand you have a plant, which, on account of its great production, can make and sell its car for far less than the other factory. And on the other hand you might have a very small factory, which, while it produces a good car, has a very small capacity, and its car for car production costs are considerably higher than those of the larger plant. That is why you find one manufacturer selling his 30 horsepower touring car for $1250 while we market that type of machine for $900.

¶ We have just published a very thorough book which explains in a clear, definite and readable manner the difference in automobile plants. And the point of this whole book is to prove the economical manufacturing ability of the Overland plants—to prove its strength by showing and explaining to you the interior and exterior of the greatest automobile plant in the world. The book is free. It is interesting and full of information.

¶ Above all it gives you a clear understanding of economics in the production of automobiles in great quanities, and we believe it proves why no other manufacturer in the business can produce the car described below and sell it at our price without losing money. To realize this you have but to compare this automobile with any other similar car on the market. Do this, and the exceptional value of this car will show you where to invest your money. Our model 59 is the most progressive step the industry has ever witnessed and it means a great deal to the motor buyers of America. Write and ask for book C29.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Model 59-T 5-Passenger, Fore-Door Touring Car, $900
Wheel base 106 inches: horsepower 30; Splitdorf magneto; transmission selective. 3 speeds and reverse, F. & S. ball bearings, tires 32 x 3½ Q. D.

A Loose Leaf Binder Works like a 50c or dollar punch binder

5c. Postpaid. 50c. per doz.

L. E. B. Patent Binder-Clip

After papers are inserted arms may be turned down—out of the way. May be used to hold papers in book form. When arms are turned back papers can be readily referred to.

When one arm is turned down, behind the papers, the other may be turned up to use as a hook for hanging.

Comes in two styles with *Label* for filing or plain, one of each, and our 50 page cat. of C. & D. office necessities sent postpaid on receipt of 10c.

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The Original C. & D. GEM Clips come in **Black Boxes**. Made of hard, springy wire and beautifully nickel-plated. *In three sizes* to meet every need.

$1.00 per carton of 10 boxes (each 100)
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Send 10c for package of Ideal Clamps, 25 different kinds of paper fasteners and 50-page catalogue of Office Specialties.

dent's life would have been longer. But to go back to that first night:

> As might be imagined, under the circumstances, I was nervous and anxious, when for the first time I was called upon to guard the safety and life of the President. Occasionally I glanced at him as he stood only a few feet from me; but for practically every second of that entire evening I kept my eyes on one couple after another as they came forward, noting man after man, and woman after woman; first being sure that their hands were in plain view, and that they held nothing unless it were a fan or a handkerchief—even then being sure that no weapon of any kind was concealed beneath a fan or within a handkerchief.

In passing, Crook adds a little to what we already know of Lincoln's ability to get rid of obtrusive or inquisitive visitors. As we read:

> Some morning an up-State politician would come bustling into the White House and want to see the President, not for any real reason, but merely that he might go back to his constituents and tell how he was received by the President, and what he said to the President, and what the President said to him, etc.
>
> Lincoln would size up such a man in a half a minute, and he could get rid of him in another minute, not brusky, not by waving him aside, not by suggesting that he was too busy to be seen at that particular time; on the contrary, before the up-State politician would have a chance to tell what he thought of the President's policies Mr. Lincoln would start in on a droll story, and when he finished the politician would be laughing so heartily he would forget all about what he was going to tell the President. Then his hand would be grasped by the President, who would at once turn to his desk, and the politician would find himself leaving the White House more than satisfied with his call, which had lasted two minutes instead of two hours, as he had expected.

So well satisfied were people in general with Crook's devotion to President Lincoln that it became his agreeable duty to act in his official capacity for no less than forty-six years, and to serve as bodyguard for seven other Presidents, the last of whom was Cleveland. Like Lincoln, the latter was much pestered by busybodies of all kinds, but, unlike him, he was unsuccessful in his methods of riddance. Says Crook in conclusion:

> I recall one delegation of charming women from the South who walked into the office during the busiest of all mornings, fully expecting to have an audience with Mr. Cleveland, and perhaps a long talk. It was impossible at that time for the President to see these ladies; they went away greatly disappointed and highly indignant, the leader saying: "For years we have been praying for a President of the Democratic faith, and I do not see why he will not see us to-day. Why, he is *our own President* and we must see him! Is this the reception we are to expect after waiting for so many years?"

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A delicate morsel, refreshing the mouth and throat and allaying after-dinner or after-smoking distress. The refinement of chewing gum for people of refinement.
It's the peppermint—
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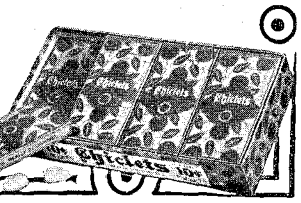

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$1.00 **STOP FRETTING OVER YOUR XMAS PRESENTS**

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"LENOX" Combination Xmas Box

Sent to any address prepaid and insured for ONE DOLLAR

Contents of Box designed for MEN:

(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Hose, choice Black, Tan, Navy, Gray, - - - Value $1.00
(2) Beautiful "Lenox" All Silk Flowing-End "Four in Hand" Tie to match, - - - Value .50
(3) 1 pair of guaranteed quality Suspenders, Value .25

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Contents of Box designed for WOMEN:

(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Satin Finished Lisle Hose, Black or Tan, - - Value $1.00
(2) 3 beautiful corner embroidered Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs of superior quality, Value .75

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Don't forget to state the size and shades desired.
We refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's, or any bank in N. Y. City
LENOX SILK WORKS, Dept. 24, 5 W. 31st St., New York
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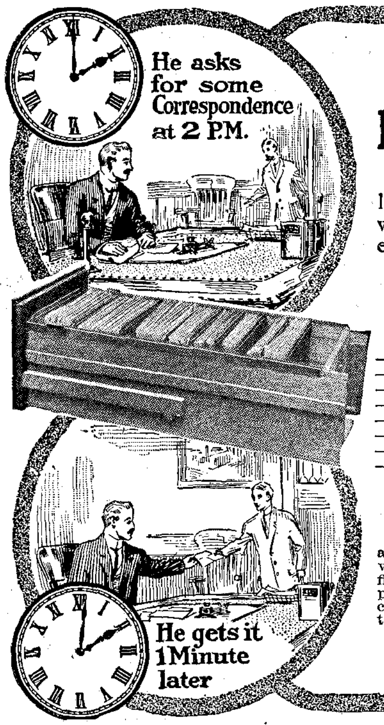
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Enough.—" I don't see why he wants to marry her, he has only known her a week."

" That's the answer."—*Houston Post.*

Petrifying.—SHE—" Oh, professor! I saw such a funny old fossil in the museum to-day. I thought of you at once."—*Judge.*

No Show.—JONES—" Do you think the horse will survive the automobile."

BROWN—" Not if it gets in its way."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

An Air-Pump.—" I must brush the cobwebs from my brain."

" Then you ought to get a vacuum cleaner."—*Baltimore American.*

A Sure One.—" Reggy has a new attachment on his airship."

" What for? "

" For debt." — *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Answered.— THE RECTOR — " Now Molly, would you rather be beautiful or good? "

MOLLY—" I'd rather be beautiful and repent."—*Punch.*

Perfectly Safe.—" I should think you'd be afraid to let your boys run your automobile? "

" Oh, no; I have it insured."—*Home Herald.*

Music Hath Power. — " Was your daughter's musical education a profitable venture? "

" You bet! I bought the houses on either side of us at half their value."—*Judge.*

Nailed.—HOUSEHOLDER—" Here, drop that coat and clear out! "

BURGLAR—" You be quiet, or I'll wake your wife and give her this letter I found in your pocket."—*New York Evening Mail.*

On the Wing.—MARKS—" Speaking of aviators, who is it holds the endurance record? "

PARKS—" Elijah, I guess. He certainly holds the record for staying up."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Selfish.—" Mary," said the sick man to his wife, after the doctor had pronounced it a case of smallpox, " if any of my creditors call, tell them that I am at last in a condition to give them something."—*Tit-Bits.*

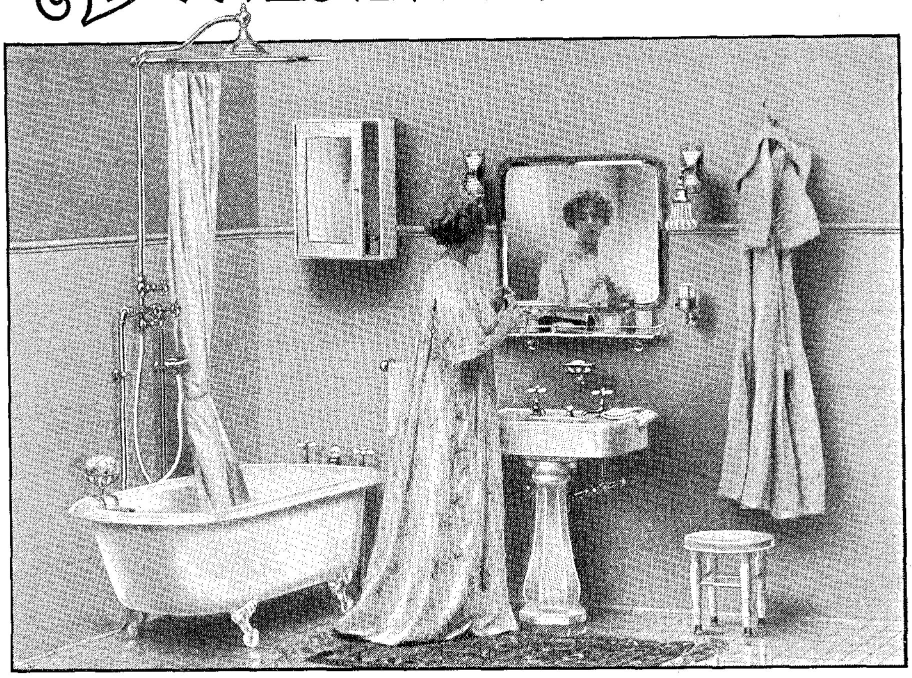
Untimely Tommy.—MOTHER—"Tommy always eats more pie when we have friends at dinner."

VISITOR—" Why is that, Tommy? "

TOMMY—" 'Cos we don't have no pie no other time."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Different.—Madame Lillian Nordica returned to Farmington, Maine, her old home, after an absence of thirty years, and sang " Home, Sweet Home " to her former friends. She and her audience were very much affected, but maybe Madame Nordica would not have felt that way if she had had to stay there for the thirty years.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

"Standard" GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES



YOUR home is sanitary only as your plumbing fixtures are sanitary and modern. Each fixture should be carefully chosen for its purpose and only such accepted as bear the "Standard" guarantee label.

"Standard" *guaranteed* plumbing fixtures meet the most advanced requirements, both as regards quality and sanitary efficiency. Our guarantee is assurance to you of long service and satisfaction. Look for the guarantee label. It is on every genuine "Standard" guaranteed fixture and is for your protection and the protection of your home and family.

Genuine "Standard" fixtures for the Home and for School, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, etc., are identified by the Green and Gold Label with the exception of baths bearing the Red and Black Label, which, while of the first quality of manufacture, have a slightly thinner enameling, and thus meet the requirements of those who demand "Standard" quality at less expense. All "Standard" fixtures with care will last a lifetime. And, no fixture is genuine *unless it bears the guarantee label.*

Send for a copy of our beautiful catalog " Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom, kitchen or laundry. Many model rooms are illustrated, costing from $78 to $600. This valuable book is sent for 6 cents postage.

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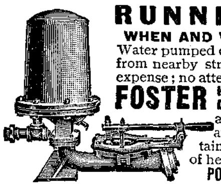

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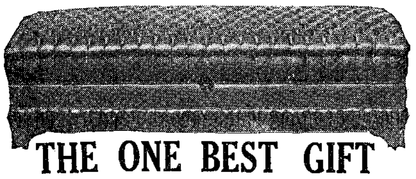

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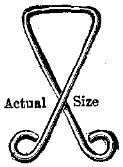

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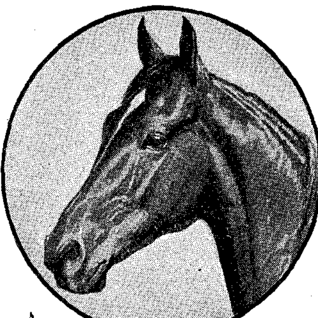
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Not His Doing.—HOWELL—"Edison says that we sleep too much."

POWELL—"Well, it isn't his fault; he has invented enough things to keep us awake."—*Life.*

Loyal.—MARKS—"So your Italian barber refused to shave you? Why was that?"

PARKS—"I told him I'd just had a Turkish bath."—*Boston Transcript.*

Poetry for To-Day

To market, to market,
To buy a fat pig;
Home again, home again,
Price is too big.—*Judge.*

Fair Play.—WIFE—"I see you're putting on your new coat. It makes my old hat look awfully shabby."

HUSBAND—"Is that so? Well, that's soon mended. I'll put on my old coat."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

That Small Feeling.—"When I visit the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone I realize the insignificance of man. Ever been there?"

"Never. You can get the same sensation by going to a suffragette meeting."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Worse.—SURGEON AT A NEW YORK HOSPITAL—"What brought you to this dreadful condition? Were you run over by a street-car?"

PATIENT—"No, sir; I fainted, and was brought to by a member of the Society of First Aid to the Injured."—*Life.*

Little Left.—"What's the matter here?" asked the caller, noticing the barren appearance of the house. "Sent your goods away to be stored?"

"No," replied the hostess. "Not at all. My daughter was married last week and she has merely taken away the things that she thought belonged to her."—*Detroit Free Press.*

More to the Point.—BOY—"Mr. Quinn, can I get off this afternoon? My grandfather is dead."

MR. QUINN—"I don't see how with your small salary you can afford to go to see so many ball games."

BOY—"That's right. I can't either. I ought to have more salary."—*New York Evening Mail.*

Cruel Papa.—"Papa says if I give up my singing lessons he will present me with a pair of diamond earrings."

"You have never worn earrings, have you?"

"No; I should have to have my ears pierced."

"Ah! yes, I see his idea. He wants to pay you back in your own coin."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Simple Solution.—"The bluff, cheery optimism of the late Senator Frye," said a Lewiston divine, "could not brook a whiner.

"Once at a dinner here in Lewiston, a whiner seated opposite Senator Frye said dolefully:

"'I have only one friend on earth—my dog.'

"'Why don't you get another dog?' said Senator Frye."—*Boston Herald.*

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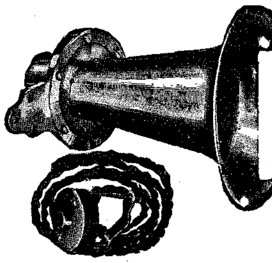

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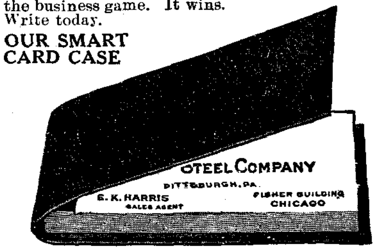

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Forgot His Cue.—MR. CLARENCE—"Sister in, Georgie?"

GEORGIE—"She's either in or indisposed, I forget which."—*Judge.*

Any Help?—A little boy who had often heard his father talk about the Civil War finally asked: "Father, did any one help you put down the Rebellion?"—*Collier's.*

Total Loss.—"Does your husband ever lose his temper?"

"Not any more. He lost it permanently about two years after our marriage."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The Only Way.—The dove returned to the ark.

"We shall have peace," it cried; "there is no land to fight about and nobody to fight."—*New York Sun.*

Dutiful.—"Why do you wear that costume? It looks like half-mourning."

"Well, every evening when you come home from the office you complain of being half dead."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Back Slap.—"I wouldn't marry you if you were the only man in the world."

"Well, considering the opportunities I would have for selection under the circumstances, I quite agree with you."—*Newark Star.*

This is a Mean Joke.—"Ma's just crazy to serve on a jury."

"That so?"

"Yes; she says she wants to be one of the first to tell the secrets of the jury room."—*Detroit Free Press.*

New View of It.—"I envy the man who believes that superstition about Friday," said Mr. Growcher.

"I consider it depressing."

"Not at all. A man ought to be mighty comfortable who can feel sure there's only one unlucky day in the week."—*Washington Star.*

Looked Suspicious.—THE STRANGER—"Are you quite sure that was a marriage license you gave me last month?"

THE OFFICIAL—"Of course! "What's the matter?"

THE STRANGER—"I've lived a dog's life ever since."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Strange.—"I suppose you find living less expensive since you took to gathering your own mushrooms?"

"A little," replied Mr. Growcher. "We don't save anything on the mushrooms, but all our friends have quit accepting invitations to dinner."—*Washington Star.*

His Best Move.—There is one first-rate story of an Oscar Wilde retort in Mr. H. M. Hyndman's newly published and entertaining autobiography. The late Sir Lewis Morris, author of "The Epic of Hades," was complaining bitterly of the attitude of the press in the matter of his claims to the poet laureateship.

"It is all a complete conspiracy of silence against me," he declared, "a conspiracy of silence. What ought I to do?"

"Join it," replied Wilde.—*London Daily News.*

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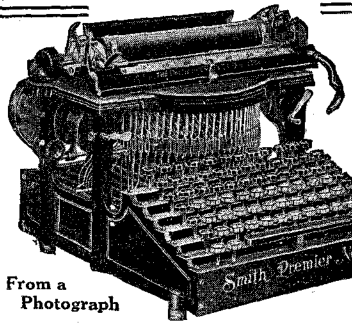

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¶Our land in these towns is the best we could buy. It has been carefully chosen, accurately platted in large lots and conservatively valued by local bankers.

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5th. The mortgage contains sinking fund provisions which will more than meet the requirements of these bonds.

These bonds are serial, maturing in from six months to ten years, and the margin of security will steadily increase.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

SINCE the beginning of the year, references have been made in these columns to the opinions of *Moody's Magazine* as to the financial and commercial outlook being not good. During the rise in prices in the early part of the year, extending till near the end of July, that magazine insisted again and again that liquidation was not over. Since then has ensued the great decline of August and September, which at this writing (October 19) practically has not ceased, altho slight advances have been made in some quotations. The October number of *Moody's Magazine* makes reference to those earlier forecasts and proceeds to make another for the immediate future, which is distinctly more favorable.

Lower prices having now come, the writer believes that the market is "more in harmony with basic influences" than it has been at any time since the summer of 1910. While it is possible that the declines have not yet reached their limit, in fact quite probable that certain speculative stocks such as Steel Common and Copper may fall a dozen points further before bottom is reached, low prices "are at least somewhere in sight," so that we are now "rapidly approaching the time when there will be a definite turn in the situation and the trend will be upward." No definite change may take place before the first of January, however; indeed, some issues may rule considerably lower before January 1; but the fact remains that investors in good dividend-paying stocks of railroads or industrials, who buy in the neighborhood of current prices, "will get many bargains." Specific opportunities that have arisen since the end of July are pointed out as follows:

"Union Pacific was then selling above 190; to-day it is quoted below 160. Intrinsically, Union Pacific is just as good now as it was in July, and if it has an asset value of above $175 per share, which can easily be demonstrated, then, as an investment paying over 6 per cent. on the money, it looks attractive anywhere between 150 and 165. Southern Pacific has declined in the period named from above 125 to below 105. This stock has an asset value well above its present market price and we believe is one of the active railroad issues, which, in the neighborhood of its par value, will prove one of the best investment purchases to be found.

"There is much talk regarding the probable reduction of dividends on both Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, but such talk need not be taken too seriously. Undoubtedly these roads, with nearly all other railroad properties, will have a hard winter, and the earnings for the current fiscal year will doubtless fall considerably below those of last year. But in spite of this, there are many compensating factors which investors should not lose sight of. In looking at current conditions, most people forget the rich treasuries of these properties and their enormous assets. Southern Pacific, particularly, is rich in concealed assets. And then it must not be forgotten that the territory served by the Harriman lines, while undergoing a temporary business depression, has not stopt growing in population and wealth. Such growth during the next ten years is likely to be fully as great as during the past ten years.

"Northern Pacific, while still selling too high, is going to be cheap before very long; St. Paul has declined over 20 points within two months, and is also rapidly approaching a basis where it can be regarded as a safe investment purchase. St. Paul will probably be obliged to decrease its dividend to 5 per cent., but in view of its enormous assets and the great potential possibilities of its Western extension, I think that anywhere under 102 it is not a bad thing for investors to buy. As for Great Northern, while this stock has not declined as greatly as most of the other Western issues, yet it can certainly be regarded as an investment of high merit at or below 120. People must not forget the possession by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific of the Burlington equity."

The writer proceeds to say he believes that, before the present bear market can actually culminate, there must be a decline in industrial issues proportionate to the decline which has taken place in railways. Declines in industrials set in during September when Steel Common touched 52 and Coppers were "particularly weak," but real liquidation in industrials "has not even yet gone so far as has liquidation in railroads." Experience shows that in a big bear market industrial stocks ultimately decline far more than rails, because, in a time of depression, industrial companies invariably suffer more in profits than railroads do.

In the depression of the nineties, while industrial earnings shrank 17 per cent., railroad earnings had a loss of less than 12; and, in 1908, industrial earnings fell 17 per cent. while railroads fell only 7. These differences were reflected ultimately in the decline which set in in industrial stocks as compared with railroads. The cause of these differences lies in the fact that general economy, on the part of the people, means more to manufacturing enterprises than to transportation companies. During the coming few months the operating results of industrial properties are likely to show greater declines than those of railroads, dividends being cut and surpluses reduced.

Before many months have gone by, however, "both investment and speculative bargains will be found in the industrial list." Steel Common at 50 will be cheap "regardless of political agitation, tariff changes, or proposed government suits." The time, in fact, is fast approaching when we shall be warranted in taking "an optimistic position on the investment market for a long swing." This prediction is made by a writer who, for a period of over two years, "has been bearish on the general outlook." By the opening of the new year, he believes the country "will have taken a conservatively bullish stand for a long pull."

STRENGTH IN THE BOND-MARKET

During the recent decline in stocks it was much commented on that bonds shared in the losses relatively very little. While in a few exceptional cases substantial declines occurred, the bond-market as a whole "has fully vindicated," says Franklin Escher, in *Harper's Weekly*, "its claim to stability in times of stress." "While in other departments of the market something like general liquidation occurred, the prices of bonds held up in a way to be looked upon as remarkable. In the case of high-grade railroad bonds, such as are legal for savings-banks, the high point for the early part of the year for fifteen bonds of this class was 97.14. At the end of September, when the decline had been severe, the average price of those bonds had fallen to only 95.42, that is, 1.72 points—"surely a most moderate recession in view of what had been going on in the stock-market." In the stock-market, it is to be remembered, declines had been of 20, 30, and even 35 points, with stocks having long dividend records, or well fortified as to a continuance of their dividend rates. Taking up the second group of bonds, that is, railroad issues of the middle grade which are not legal for savings-banks, and sell at prices between 80 and 90, the recession from the year's high level was only 3.74, which is not a decline of much moment when it is borne in mind that among the issues in this class are included "several of a highly speculative nature." Taking up industrial bonds, it is found that the average decline for seven leading issues was only 2.27, while with the fourth group, which is public utility bonds, the declines amounted to only 2.67. In the latter group, moreover, are included the bonds of two traction systems in New York City, which underwent exceptional declines.

By going through the entire list, Mr. Escher says, one might find here and there bonds that have suffered quite severely. The figures would show, however, that, "while stock prices have been tumbling, bond prices in general have been holding remarkably firm." Nothing like liquidation of any sort has taken place. Some investors and a few banks and trust companies have sold bonds, "but at no time has this selling been wide-spread or heavy enough to be dignified by the name of a general liquidating movement." This circumstance Mr. Escher declares to have been a constant source of wonder to investment houses and dealers. When the break in stocks had got well under way, many thought the outlook for bonds "anything but promising," but holders of good issues, in spite of all this, "refused to become excited over the smash." There was some fear that inland banks might sell bonds, but this was never realized. Such liquidation as occurred came chiefly from Europe, prompted by the Supreme Court decisions in the trust cases.

It is now confidently believed that no liquidation in bonds can well take place. The position of the bond-market during the recent period of quiet "has been steadily improving." Owing to easy money, and this ease is likely to increase steadily in the immediate future, the record-breaking issues of new bonds early in the year have been well taken by syndicates, bond houses, banks, and trust companies. It only remains yet to be learned to just what extent the bonds reached actual investors—that is, how far and how many have gone from the middleman to the ultimate consumer. Investment bond houses view the outlook with some satisfaction. During the past few months their supplies of bonds "have been very greatly reduced,"

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Gross	$14,229,228.05
Net	5,938,622.76
All int. charges	3,006,156.16
Balance	2,932,466.60

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And then you can wear the finest silk hosiery with every assurance of long service. Can take it off in the evening with never a hole in the toes. Can keep this fine hose wearable for *months*—where it used to be *days.*

And you'll have more *comfortable*, more *healthy* feet.

You'd think such a good idea was worth a dollar a pair instead of a dime. It *is.* But it only *costs*

A dime for lisle   A quarter for silk

Togards slip on over the bare toes. Fit snug and light. Keep the feet dry and sweet.

Washable—Sanitary—Durable. Natural color only—not dyed. Sizes for men, women and children.

Every pair in a sealed, transparent packet bearing the **Togard** trade-mark.

Lisle, 10 cents per pair; $1.00 per dozen pairs
Silk, 25 cents per pair; $2.75 per dozen pairs

Buy a dozen pairs. Never be without them.

Sold wherever shoes and stockings are worn, the world around. Should your dealer not happen to have **Togards**, we will supply you, postpaid, on receipt of price. In ordering be *sure* to state *size* stocking you wear.

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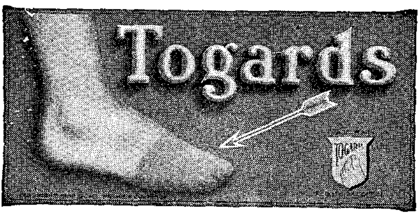

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6% and Permanent Safety

It makes no difference the amount you may have to invest—first, be assured that your funds are **permanently** safe.

This issue of 6% Tax Bonds is permanently safe, because of the present wide margin of security back of them and because this margin is greatly increased from year to year by the serial payments.

$500,000—6% Cash Bonds
Denominations $500 — Maturities 1921-30

These Bonds are a direct first lien on a coming established Colorado community, within four miles of Denver—issued for the purpose of making necessary rural improvements. Bonds voted by the residents of this Municipal District of over 90 square miles.

The valuation and present improvements upon which these bonds are based, is placed at $1 600,000. The issue is SERIALLY paid by special, legally authorized taxation, just the same as municipal securities.

We recommend these bonds as a very desirable investment and believe that a thorough investigation of the facts as contained in our circular No. 378 will at once convince you they merit the immediate investment of **your** funds. Write us now.

Geo. M. Seward & Company (Bankers)
Stock Exchange Building, Chicago

and, with the continuance of cheap money—in fact, with the probable increase of that cheapness in the immediate future—the bond-market promises to become still better. The output of new securities in the last three months "has been reduced to almost nothing," while supplies on hand "are being gradually worked off."

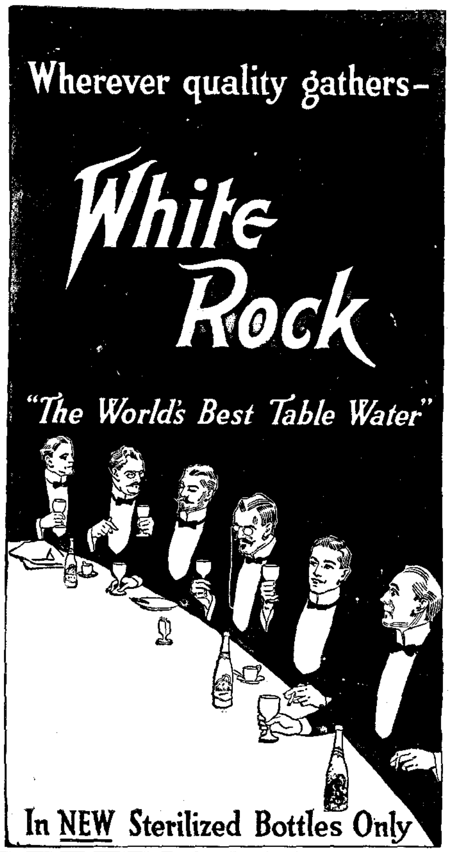
A writer in the New York *Evening Post* (October 18) reported bond dealers as saying the demand was better, but they did not know much about its origin. Some "big buying orders have been executed, without knowing for whom exactly" and there was "a feeling that things are going to continue to improve." The dealers were reported as suspecting that "several large capital operations are imminent, one on behalf of the New York Central, and that therein is the incentive on the part of the banks and trust companies, who largely control the bond-market, to give it a better surface." In the week ending October 14, buying orders to the aggregate of about $2,000,000 "were distributed widely over the bond-market, among dealers, and that has helped to create a better feeling." One thing dealers note is that "if you want to buy bonds, you have to bid up for them."

DEPRESSION LEAVING THE EAST

Statistics of failures for various parts of the country "have become more encouraging," says *The Wall Street Journal.* But this "is not so much because of some decrease shown, as on account of an indication that the existing business depression is running its course." By means of a table showing liabilities for different sections the writer of this article shows how by natural processes depression is "running its course," that course being from the East to the West. Highly developed industries were the first to be affected adversely, since they produce articles that can be most easily dispensed with. After them the effects were felt by wholesale and retail merchants who deal in commodities. Finally, long afterward, should now come producers of farm-products. The part of the country first to feel the depression in this analysis was New England, where manufacturing industries predominate, while the last to feel it should be Southern and Western sections, in which the industries are more primitive and staple. Following is the table of failures with the writer's comments on it:

States	9 Months, '11	9 Months, '10	% Change
New. Eng..	$5,639,649	$6,478,851	Dec. 12.25
Central...	27,840,467	28,021,244	Dec. 0.64
Middle ...	51,030,123	70,934,326	Dec. 28.06
South	21,571,065	23,486,188	Dec. 8.15
Southwest	9,243,804	9,609,666	Dec. 3.81
West	12,982,683	8,843,843	Inc. 46.80
Pacific....	10,557,829	7,043,186	Inc. 49.90
U. S.	138,865,620	154,417,304	Dec. 10.07

"The westward and southward movement of the depression is here displayed most conspicuously. All the States fall naturally into three groups, of which the first is the New England and Middle States, where manufacturing is highly developed; the Central, Southern, and Southwestern, where manufacturing is moderately developed; and the Pacific and Western States, where agriculture and mining, our most primitive industries, predominate. In the first of these three groups failures were showing large increases a few months ago, and are now showing large decreases. In the second, failures are decreasing, altho the percentage of decline is below the average for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White Rock
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In NEW Sterilized Bottles Only

5% - 6% - 7%

Investments based on security of the highest character are furnished in moderate as well as large denominations—Municipal Bonds, Coupon Bonds—5% and 7%.

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THE ISLAND CITY NATIONAL BANK of
KEY WEST FLORIDA
CAPITAL $100,000.00

6% BONDS Investment Team-Work

MANY persons fail to improve their financial position through lack of team-work. They discriminate only between the extremes of investment, either accepting from 2% to 4% or hazarding their entire principal by speculation.

¶ If you have $100, or $1,000, or more, it is imperative to find for it the best possible employment consistent with safety. If you desire to create capital from surplus income you must invest systematically and safely.

¶ You then have an efficient partner to aid you in accumulating. This is TEAM-WORK, the very foundation stone of efficiency in accumulating money.

¶ A-R-E 6s make investment team-work possible.

¶ They are based on select New York real estate, and issued in two forms: Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $100 and upward, earning 6%, payable semi-annually; and Accumulative Bonds, purchasable by instalments of $25 or more a year, earning 6% interest compounded, maturing $1,000 and upwards. ¶ Map of New York and descriptive booklet sent on request.

American Real Estate Company
Capital and Surplus, $2,011,247.80
Founded 1888 Assets, $23,026,889.67
Room 504, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York

the entire country. In the third, however, where failures a few months ago were showing large decreases, they are now increasing rapidly.

"In a word, the business depression has traveled from East to West, from our most highly developed to our most primitive industries. May we not assume that as soon as the general liquidation is completed business will revive?"

It may be added here that *The Financial Age*, on October 14, found in the financial situation a number of factors "which are more likely to grow better than worse." Conditions have been shaping themselves in just the right direction for "a better investment market and a better buying of certain commodities." Money is cheap and prices are low, and the prediction is made that "broad and active bond-markets" will soon ensue, followed by trade recovery, since, with the sale of bonds, railroads will be able to broaden their purchases, and thus stimulate general industry. The healthy state of general industry throughout the country is shown in an increase in bank clearings and a reduction in business failures. In many quarters business is declared to be "fully equal to last year and little less than in the excited movement of 1909." *Bradstreet's* finds that, for the whole country, "trade is running rather fuller than a year ago."

TRUSTS OPEN TO ATTACK

Attorney-General Wickersham is credited with having estimated that the industrial combinations affected by the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act and the Supreme Court decisions number about 100. Such a list, says *The Financial World*, "would include about all the really great concerns that have been organized in the trust era of the last decade," and estimates that the average capital of each is about $40,000,000. During the past year about one-half of them have made reports, from which may be learned the number of their stockholders, who in total reach 380,881, which indicates an average of 6,803 for each trust, and gives, for the 100 corporations, provided the same average were maintained, an aggregate of 680,300 stockholders. This number, of course, does not include the many thousand holders of bonds in the same trusts. The figures were compiled by a Wall Street writer whose name is not given by *The Financial World*. That paper adds:

> "If there were 6,800,000 shareholders, instead of 680,000 to be considered, the Attorney-General would in duty bound be compelled to take action against all the trusts if his evidence disclosed that they were violating the law. The law, pitiless as it is, can not take account of shareholders, or their danger of heavy losses. It is no respecter of persons, high or low, rich or poor. The law must be enforced if we are to remain a law-abiding people.
>
> "The contemplation of an Attorney-General running amuck among one hundred trusts and creating general havoc, is really not so startling as some of the trusts are trying to have us believe. The present Attorney-General is not likely to tackle ten trusts, let alone one hundred, before his term of office expires, and when he does go after any, the regular legal procedure will follow, and the case will go to the highest courts. Meanwhile, it is not im-

YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEM

Essential factors to be considered when making investments are

SECURITY AND INCOME

The question of income should never be considered apart from the security of the investment. The object of the conservative investor should be to place his funds where they will obtain the largest interest yield consistent with safety.

High grade public utility bonds, such as are offered by reputable bond houses, form a class of securities combining attractive income yield with exceptionally strong security. They are secured by mortgages on tangible property, with large equities over and above the bonded indebtedness, which equities steadily increase with the growth of the properties. It has always been the policy of this house to establish thoroughly the value of the security back of each issue before it purchases the bonds for its own account, or offers them to the public.

For many years this house has recommended and sold securities, and during that time there has never been one day's delay in the payment of principal or interest on any bonds that it has brought out. It deals in high grade investments only.

This house has constantly applied, to the full protection of its clients as well as of itself, the wide experience and judgment of its officers, not only in the purchase and sale of the bonds it offers, but in the consideration of other securities upon which its clients may desire advice.

This special knowledge is at your service. It will aid you in the profitable investment of your surplus funds. Write to Department F for our circular giving brief descriptions of well secured water works, hydro-electric, traction, and general public utility bonds which we are now offering for conservative investment,

to yield from 5% to 6%

We shall be pleased to consult or correspond with you regarding these or any other securities in which you may be interested.

We are offering at this time a large and attractive list of municipal bonds, many of which conform to the requirements of the United States Government to secure deposits under the Postal Savings Bank Law.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

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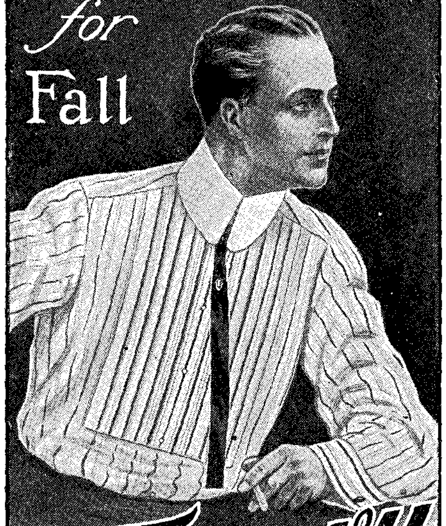

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possible that the accused corporations will have found a way to dissolve that will meet the requirements of the law and the process of dismemberment will be so gradual and orderly that it will be scarcely noticeable."

THOSE WHO LOST IN THE SLUMP IN STOCKS

During the decline in railway and industrial stocks which set in late in July, it was long something of a mystery, even with those best-informed, as to who had been sellers of stocks in such large volumes. Some observers declared that they were large holders of Union Pacific and other "leaders" among stocks. Again it was said that there was heavy foreign selling, while another explanation was that the large financial interests, all through the early part of the year, had been holding up stocks far beyond their proper quotations as based on industrial conditions, their motive being to find a market for bonds, and that having found this market by the middle of the year, they sold their holdings and let the market take its natural course.

The Financial World, of October 14, said it had been at some pains to learn the extent of the losses holders had suffered, as well as the sources from which the selling came. It had interviewed brokers, experienced speculators, and some of the losers in the decline. While any estimates of the volume of the liquidation would at best be only approximate, the opinion derived from these sources was that at least 2,000,000 shares of American securities had been liquidated between July 22 and the end of September, and that nearly one-half of this total had come from foreign holders. The losses in many cases were heavy, even running as high as 25 and 30 points. The most of the stock was carried on what Wall Street considers heavy margins, that is, 10, 15 and 25 points, while many holders, on being asked for additional margin when the decline had threatened to wipe them out, put up enough more to make their margins 30 points. Nearly all the stock sold had been purchased, since the panic of 1907, for higher prices than it sold for.

The moral drawn by *The Financial World* from these figures is that the average American speculator on margin takes too great a risk—that is, his margin is too narrow. Had the margins this year been heavier, the bears who successfully undermined the market after July 22 would have hesitated to make those terrible drives, under which prices fell. Margins of 30 and 40 points, for example, would have seemed to them too great to be dislodged, being, in fact, "a veritable stone wall against which they would have beat in vain." Moreover, had stocks been margined heavier, "there probably would not have been the unwarranted rise that took place after the severe slump of 1910." That rise "was not warranted by any developments in finance or trade, and was largely manipulative." But buyers who had become bulls saw how, on small margins, they could work up a market sufficiently broad and high to enable them to unload at higher prices. The smaller their margins the more was the temptation to force a rise, in order that profits might be so much the greater on their investments.

The Florsheim SHOE

LOOK FOR NAME IN STRAP

Your foot rests easy in a Florsheim Shoe. "Natural Shape" lasts superior materials and good workmanship make it so.

Ask your dealer or send amount to cover cost and express charges and we will have our nearest dealer fill your order.

Most Styles $5.00 and $6.00

Write for our *free* booklet "The Florsheim Way of Foot-Fitting," showing styles that are ***different***.

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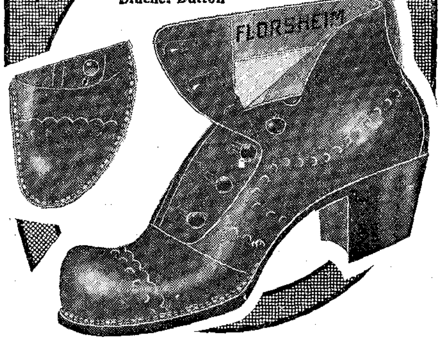

It's risky!

You can't tell by looking at it, how soon an unnamed toothbrush will betray your confidence.

Sometimes it will sting you with loose bristles the first chance it gets.

Go to your dealer and say "Brisco-Kleanwell"—the toothbrush with the fine flexible Russian bristles that stay and stay and stay.

Brisco-Kleanwell
Toothbrush

Sold by accommodating shops

Alfred H. Smith Co.
42 W. 33d St., New York

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINING

During the month ending October 1 commodity prices became, says *Bradstreet's*, "a shade lower." The drop was about .1 of one per cent., the index number on October 1 being $8.8065, as against $8.8191 for September 1. The declines were in pork and allied products, mackerel, textiles, and metals. These were great enough to offset advances in the prices of some important necessities of life, such as cereals, beef, milk, eggs, butter, coffee, and sugar. There were thirty-seven articles that became dearer, twenty-six that receded, and forty-three that remained stationary. In spite of this slight decline, the index number still remains comparatively high, being for October 1 higher than for any month, except two, back to December last. It is lower, however, for October this year than it was for October last year by 1.3 per cent. The high-record index number is that for January 1, 1910, when it was $9.2310.

In connection with the high cost of living, much interest will be shown in the results of an investigation as to the cause of these prices, begun recently by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The special aim of the investigation will be to learn the prices of farm-products at the farms, and along with these the additions made to such prices as a consequence of transportation cost and the profits of middlemen. It is believed that the farmer gets only about 46 per cent. of the amount which the consumer pays. The remaining 54 per cent. goes to the railroads, jobbers, retailers, and other men who stand between the producer and the consumer. *The Bankers' Magazine* believes this investigation "may not only serve to show who is getting the consumer's money, but may establish facts that will lead ultimately to a more economical distribution of commodities."

THE FUTURE OF DIVIDENDS

Throughout the period of declining prices, beginning late in July, constant predictions have been made of coming reductions in railway dividends, but up to October 19 no reduction of any note has taken place. Even New Haven and St. Paul seemed likely still to continue their 8- and 7-per-cent. rates respectively. Should none of the seasoned dividend-payers lower their dividend rates it is clear that there are bargains in plenty at present prices. Observers agree, however, in one thing, as stated by a writer in the investment department of *The Bankers' Magazine*, which is that "the present anomaly of low stock prices and high dividend rates can not exist side by side for any length of time." In case the companies find themselves so strong that they can continue current rates their stocks "are not going long to remain at present prices."

In order to determine what basis there might be for the prediction that dividend reductions are inevitable, a Stock Exchange house, which is described as "more or less bullish on the market all summer," has drawn up an interesting table, in which are shown the amounts required for dividends on the common stocks outstanding, the surplus over such requirements, and the percentage of the dividend excess earned by each company, as follows:

Anxious Moments

WAITING at the door for a husband who must spend his day amid innumerable chances of accident has its anxious moments.

There is no excuse for having them burdened with additional anxiety about what is to become of the family if the breadwinner does not come.

No man with a wife waiting for his return should try to do without an accident policy when a large amount of insurance can be obtained for less than seven cents a day in the oldest and strongest of all accident companies.

MORAL:—Insure in THE TRAVELERS

Use this coupon, or ask your broker for particulars regarding accident insurance.

The Travelers Insurance Company

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Send me particulars regarding Accident Insurance

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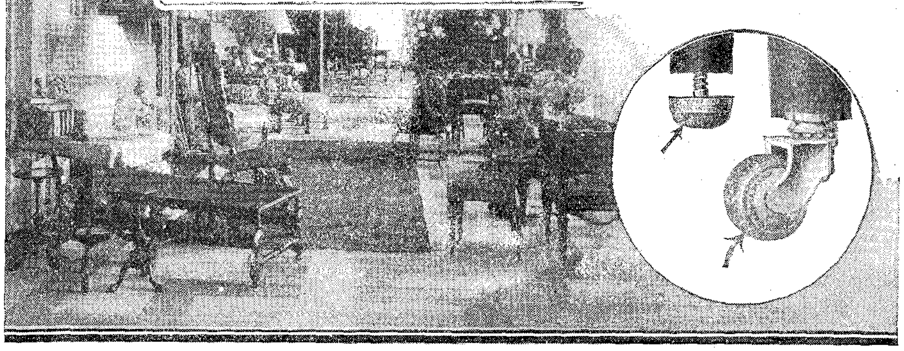
Keep Your Floors Beautiful and Unscored, and Your Rugs New and Lasting by using "FELTOID" CASTERS and TIPS

You pay $40 to $400 for your hardwood floors, and $25 to $25,000 for your rugs,—isn't it far wiser and the greatest possible economy to invest a few dollars more in equipping your present furniture with "FELTOIDS" (not buying new furniture under any condition unless "FELTOID" equipped) and thereby insure your floors and rugs from damage and destruction? Furniture "FELTOID" equipped may be dragged over hardwood floors, rugs, and tiling without even scratching the floors or injuring the covering, because "FELTOID" Wheels and Tips are made of an indestructible, resilient substance which serves as a cushion tread, receives and absorbs the impact, ***and affords absolute floor and rug protection.*** "FELTOIDS" never scratch, never mar, never stain,—are noise-proof and wear indefinitely.

If you only knew how far superior they are to unshod chair and table legs, and the old-fashioned relentless hard-wheel casters, you wouldn't be without them. Try them. Your dealer will supply you. Insist on the Genuine, with "FELTOID" stamped on every Wheel and Tip for your protection.

The BURNS & BASSICK CO. *Sole Manufacturers* **Dept. C, Bridgeport, Conn.**



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With EUX-E-SIS

The Great English Demulcent Shaving Cream

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Pronounced (UX-E-SIS)

Soothing to the Tenderest Skin.

Saves time—no soap, brush or cup needed—a tube of Eux-e-sis and a razor, that's all. This celebrated English shaving cream has for a third of a century been used by men of refinement and nice habit. It quickly softens the hardest beard so you can shave in half the time with twice the comfort. Leaves the skin smooth and free from irritation. It is a treasure to travelers. Ideal for use with the safety razor.

None genuine without the signature *Aimee Lloyd* in red ink on tube. Sold by best druggists.

45c a tube—extra large, 90c.
Send for explanatory booklet.

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The Literary Digest

	Common Stock Dividends.	Surplus After Dividends.	Equal
Atchi.	$16,500,000	$3,384,000	3.8%
Bal. & O.	10,247,000	1,128,000	.7
Boston & Me.	167,000	†1,120,000	..
Can. Pac.	31,075,000	13,075,000	7.2
Chesa. & O.	3,228,000	89,000	.14
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	6,015,000	†2,101,000	..
Chi. & N. W'n.	10,250,000	1,150,000	.9
Del. & H.	‡5,330,000	1,505,000	3.5
G. North.	16,250,000	1,550,000	.7
Le. Valley	8,500,000	2,450,000	4.3
N. Y. Cent.	‡14,288,000	3,288,000	1.4
Norf. & West.	6,820,000	3,120,000	4.
North. Pac.	19,250,000	1,890,000	.7
Penn.	‡37,775,000	10,775,000	2.3
South. Pac.	25,721,000	9,361,000	3.7
Un. Pac.	36,047,000	14,347,000	6.6

† Deficit. ‡ Year ended December 31, 1910.

While with some of these roads the margin of safety is small, making reductions seem necessary, it is to be borne in mind that the largest and most prosperous roads usually have surplus accumulations from previous years on which to draw, if necessary, in lean years. Moreover, some of them have income from other sources that could be applied to dividends. In this way, some authorities have found a means by which, unless the depression should continue for too long a period, reductions might be obviated.

Meanwhile, another table has been compiled for *The Wall Street Journal*, which presents a comparison of percentages of yield on current prices for the stocks of prominent dividend-paying roads. At the time the table was made up, Lehigh Valley was selling at a price to yield the highest return in the entire list, and New York Central was selling at a price yielding the smallest. In fact, New York Central was earning its 5-per-cent. dividend "with more difficulty than Lehigh Valley its 10 per cent." Following is the table with comments on the same:

	Price.	Yield.
Lehigh Valley	153	6.53
Baltimore & Ohio	96	6.25
St. Paul	112	6.25
Northern Pacific	114	6.14
Union Pacific	163	6.13
Chesapeake & Ohio	70	6.11
New Haven	133	6.01
Atchison	103	5.82
Great Northern	122	5.73
Southern Pacific	107	5.60
Pennsylvania	120	5.00
Chicago & Northwestern	140	5.00
New York Central	102	4.90

"Probably the fact that Lehigh Valley sells at a lower level than either Baltimore & Ohio or St. Paul, the former of which last year earned its dividend with only a scant margin, and the latter which substantially failed to earn its 7 per cent., accounts for the persistence of the idea that the Lehigh dividend rate is to be reduced and that important new interests in the company now own less stock than they once did. In the near future Lehigh Valley's annual report will disclose earnings of approximately 14 per cent. on its present capital stock, exclusive of the earnings of the coal company which have themselves considerably increased. The market position of the stock undeniably calls for explanation, but the alleged necessity for a reduction of the dividend is obviously not the answer.

"Traders all agree that New Haven will have to reduce its dividend rate to 7 or 6 per cent. At 7 per cent. it would still yield more than Pennsylvania on its present price. But it is disconcerting to find that both Northern Pacific, which seems on the face of the returns to belong there, and Union Pacific, which doesn't, are both selling to yield more than New Haven. Great Northern and Northern Pacific are conspicuously wide apart, more so than would seem to be accounted for wholly by the latter's greater loss of earnings the past year. In quarters more or less close to J. J. Hill this is explained on the theory that this year's crop damage is again greater in Northern Pacific than in Great Northern territory."

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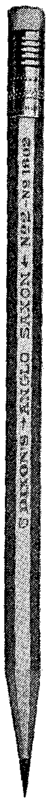

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

The Outburst in China

October 11.—Chinese rebels capture Wuchang, a city of 600,000 on the Yang-tse-Kiang, nearly opposite Hankow. The military governor there is put to death.

October 12.—According to a Hankow dispatch the Chinese insurgents are planning a republic. They are said to practically control Hupeh, the trade center of mid-China.

An army of 20,000 Manchus, in cooperation with an Imperial fleet, fails in an attempt to retake Wuchang.

October 13.—Fires and other serious disorders put Hankow in a state of confusion, the victorious troops having been forced to hasten north to meet the governmental regiments marching against them.

October 14.—The Government recalls Yuan Shi Kai to power, hoping he will find means to check the revolutionary movement.

The garrison at Peking is strengthened by the addition of many hundred troops.

October 15.—A strict censorship on the telegraph lines prevents any open communication between the revolutionaries in different parts of the empire. Troops are being rushed southward from Peking. All theaters in the capital are closed.

October 16.—The Government dispatches army divisions to the disaffected districts. Its applications for foreign financial assistance are refused, and there are runs on several banks, notably the Central Bank of Shanghai, which is forced to close.

October 17.—Troops landing from the German war-ships at Hankow battle in the streets with a Chinese mob.

Nanking is threatened by the revolutionists, while for their part the imperialists make a desperate but ineffectual bombardment of Wuchang.

October 18.—After an all day's fight, 10,000 royal troops gain a slight advantage in Hankow. Imperial gunboats take an active part in the engagement.

Foreign Affairs in General

October 11.—The Portuguese Government recalls all its war-ships on the north coast of Portugal and the fleet is assembled in the Tagus.

October 12.—The Italians land an army of 15,000 additional troops in Tripoli, dispelling all delusions of an anticipated cessation of hostilities.

Portuguese Royalists are repulsed by Government troops in the northern mountains.

October 14.—Italy's third superdreadnought, the *Leonardo da Vinci*, is launched at Genoa.

The Italian battleship, *Giulio Cesare*, of 21,000 tons, is launched at Genoa.

October 16.—The inhabitants of Segni, Italy, liberate all cholera patients and burn the City Hall.

Five hundred Mexican Zapadists are cut down in a battle with Government troops.

Domestic

October 14.—Plans for the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company are filed with the Government.

October 15.—Associate Justice John M. Harlan dies suddenly at his home in Washington.

John R. Walsh is released from the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

October 17.—President Taft leaves Los Angeles on his return trip East.

October 19.—Eugene Ely, the American aviator, is killed by a fall at Macon, Ga.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

October 29.—A large Union naval expedition sails from Fortress Monroe.

October 31.—There is a slight engagement at Morgantown, Ky.

November 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott is placed upon the retired list at his own request.

November 2.—General Fremont is relieved from his command.

November 3.—General Hunter arrives at Springfield, Mo., and takes command of the forces previously under General Fremont.

November 4.—Barboursville, Ky., is occupied by the Federal forces.

A Union expedition occupies Houston, Mo., and captures a large amount of Confederate property and several Southern officers.

November 5.—Union forces occupy Prestonburg, Ky.

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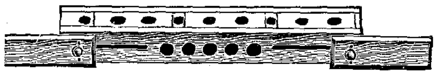

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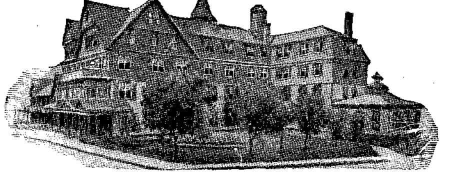

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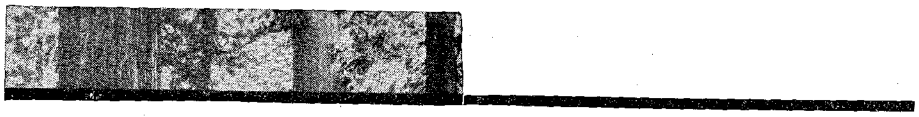

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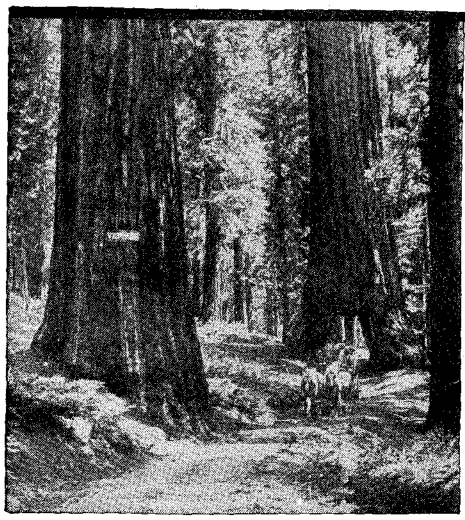

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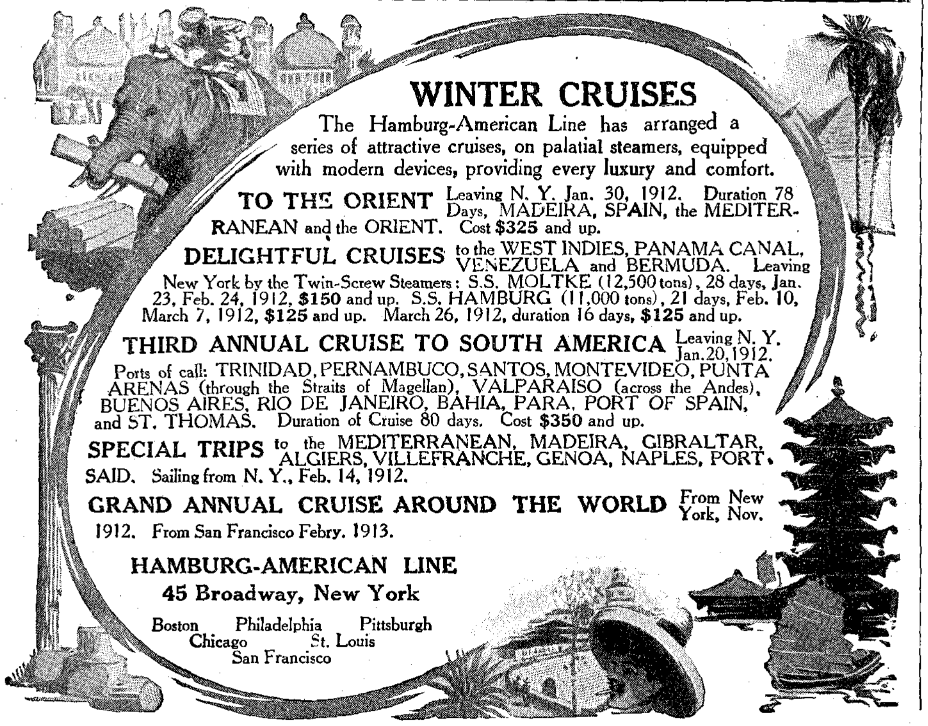

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Gringo," El Paso, Tex.—"Is there any authority for using the words 'beal' and 'bealing' with reference to a gathering or boil under the skin? They seem to have a wide use in certain localities and are mentioned in some medical journals. Is their use, therefore, legitimate and sanctioned by dictionary authority?"

This is an interesting illustration of the very uncertain and varied English spellings that were in vogue in the 15th and 16th centuries, and "beal" is one of the few specimens still remaining in present-day use. At that time it was a variant of the word "boil," in company with such other forms as *byle, biel, bele, beel.* The nouns "bealing" and "beal," and the verb "to beal," are all in regular use in Scotland to-day; but other than in this dialectal use, the words are considered obsolete by the dictionaries.

"D. H.," Brockport, N. Y.—"What distinction is there between 'had rather' and 'would rather,' and which of the two is preferable?"

Many dictionaries and grammars unite in upholding the expression "had rather" as an established English idiom. The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2369, col. 2), states that *had rather* and *had better* are "forms disputed by certain grammatical critics, from the days of Samuel Johnson, the critics insisting upon the substitution of *would* or *should* for *had;* but *had rather* and *had better* are thoroughly established English idioms having the almost universal popular and literary sanction of centuries. 'I would rather not go' is undoubtedly correct when the purpose is to emphasize the element of choice or will in the matter; but in all ordinary cases 'I had rather not go' has the merit of being idiomatic and easily and universally understood." That the best literary usage sanctions the use of "had," may be seen from the following quotations: "I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman."—Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*. "We had best return toward the boat."—Bulwer, *Rienzi*. "I had rather err with Plato than be right with Horace."—Shelley.

"H. J. F.," San Antonio, Tex.—"If the sentence 'We are going a hunting,'' is correct, what part of speech is *a?*"

"A" is a preposition in this construction, governing the participle "hunting." In Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," it is stated that "in several phrases, not yet to be accounted absolete, this old preposition *a* still retains its place as a separate word; and none have been more perplexing to superficial grammarians, than those which are formed by using it before participles in *ing;* in which instances the participles are in fact governed by it."

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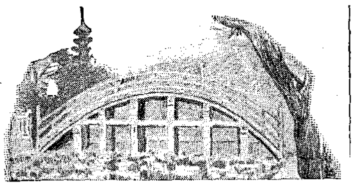

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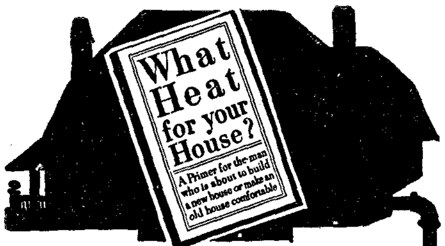
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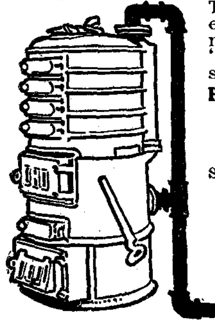

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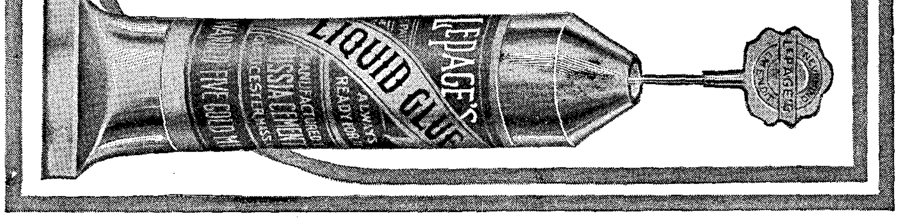

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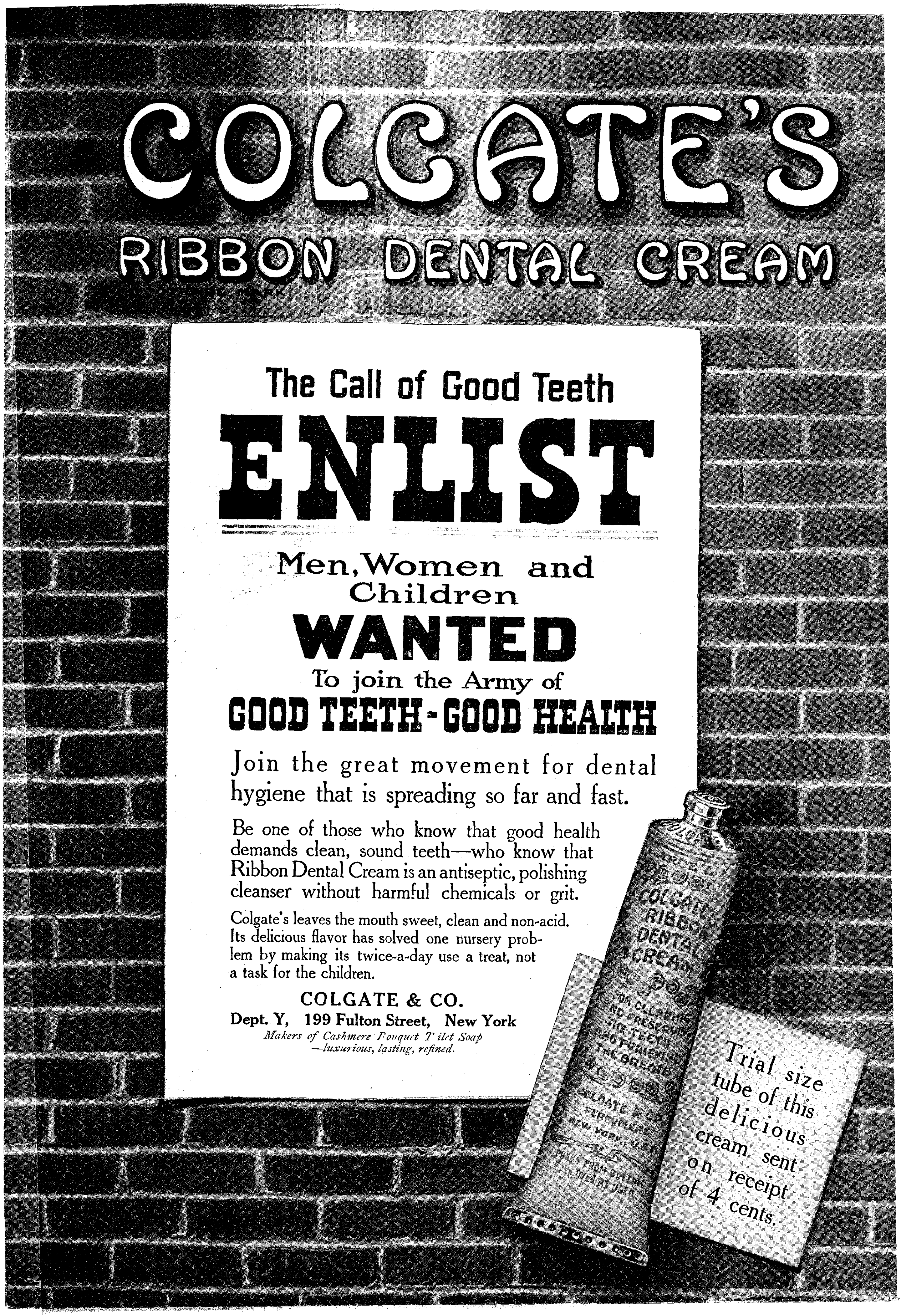

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